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ND KIDNEY BALM,
derful Liver and Kidney Cure In The World.
es of the Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, such as Inflammation, der, Catarrh, Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, Weakness and Pain in s, Neuralgia, Torpid Liver causing Headache, Bright's Disease, Female Dullness, Gloomy Forebodings, Derangement of the Natural Functions ES OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER OR BLADDER.
Dr. J.H. M'Lean's Homœopathic Liver and Kidney Balm will cure you.
This entire family was cured and made happy by taking
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nds who testify, but have space for only three letters.)
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Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE. MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE. NEWS, &C.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LIV. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1886. NO. 22.

Oh, sing me a song of butter so pure,
Of the days of long ago;
Of golden rolls,
In china bowls,
Our grand-dames used to show.

O, sing of the churn I used to turn,
Filled with the flaky cream,
As I stood on a stool,
In the buttery cool,
And of buttered toast did dream.

Alack and alas, for the days that are passed,
When butter was pure and good!
When our mothers could spread,
On our home-made bread,
An article fit for food.

Oh, sing of the flavors—those bucolic savors—
Of clover in bloom and of mint,
That dwell in that butter,
So utterly utter,
Of which we hear now but in print.

Alas and alack, there ne'er will come back
Those days of memory green!
They're crowded away
By the fraud of the day—
Of oleomargarine!

Oh, sing me a song, and ring with a gong,
The disgrace of the times in a pean—
Of the nastiest mess
Of nastiness—
Of oleomargarine. —*Globe.*

The farmer has one advantage in the counterfeit butter business—he doesn't have to eat it.

There are one hundred and seventy-five patents on file at Washington, for making artificial butter.

An English farmer remarked that "he fed his land before it was hungry, rested it before it was weary, and weeded it before it was foul."

An agent of florists' goods says that too many catalogues have been distributed over the land for him to continue selling blue, yellow, red, and every other conceivable color of primrose from the same lot, and that as a consequence his business is a failure.

In the West and South the farmer is coming openly and boldly into politics. The Nebraska Alliance is an organization of agriculturists for the reelection of their senior Senator. In South Carolina there are hints of a farmers' State ticket at the next election.

A speaker at a farmers' institute in Massachusetts, noting the absence of boys and young men, suggested that one meeting each winter be given up to their management and control, that they might become more interested in their work and be encouraged to push forward to higher attainments in their avocation.

A recent manifesto by farmers in South Carolina calls for a State convention of their industry to meet in April, and sets forth as a reason, among other considerations, this: "We constitute the State, and yet we do not govern it, nor are the laws administered in our interests, and few are passed for our benefit.

Col. T. D. Curtis of Syracuse, New York, the well known writer and speaker on dairying, and on other matters pertaining to agriculture, has made an engagement as associate editor of the *National Live Stock Journal*, Chicago. Few men are more widely known in this country. Being a practical farmer and dairyman himself, he will be able to carry to his work an experience which will give especial value to his labors on the *Journal*.

The Oxford County Agricultural Society is out in good time with its printed schedule of premiums for its forty-fourth exhibition, to be held Sept. 28-30. Herman L. Horn, of Norway, is President, and A. C. T. King, South Paris, Secretary. This society is always up and at its work in season, and in many respects is a model that other societies might well follow. They pay high premiums, higher than any other county society in the State, and always have money enough and to spare. Their receipts for the last two years have been larger than any other society, and this on a fifteen cent admission. But then, all of them pay.

The stock at the barn needs the best of care at this season of the year to keep it in perfect health and thrift. As warm weather advances, the appetite is not as sharp and it will not be as easy to get inferior fodder eaten as in the colder days of mid-winter. Feed good fodder and of the right kinds, but see that there is no overfeeding. Inexperienced feeders are quite liable to err in this. If health and thrift are to be maintained, the animal must be so fed that it will come to its rations with a sharp appetite at each recurring meal. Over feeding is worse in its effects than under feeding.

Mr. Lucas in his article last week, gives in a nutshell the complete code of proper stock feeding when he says, "feed them a properly balanced ration, and the largest quantity they will eat with a good appetite." Yet there is a difficulty in carrying out even these simple directions, for it is not well known what a properly balanced ration is. In it there is health and thrift to the animal, and profit to the owner, and its application would be the saving of millions to the stock husbandry of the country each year. Just here is where a high intelligence, a close observation, and a well balanced judgment are called for. The balancing of rations with a view to profitable stock feeding, will bear a deal of study yet. Farmers will know more about it in time.

The importance of book-keeping on the farm is recognized by other papers, as well as the *Farmer*. In order to increase an interest in the subject, the *New England Farmer* offers a prize for the best and most suggestive article on farm book-keeping which may be sent in during the month of April. The paper must be written by a practical working farmer, and be a description of his system of keeping his farm accounts, showing the profit or loss. In order to bar out of the competition the so-called fancy farmers, it will be limited to those whose capital invested is less than $10,000. The prize will not be awarded for the finest writing, or for the showing of largest profit, although these will be considered. The item of the most importance will be the practical value of the paper in its suggestiveness, and the hints possible to be obtained from reading it.

At a meeting of the executive officers of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, held last week, the sum of $10,000 was appropriated for paying the premiums to be offered by the new Bay State Agricultural Society, at its first annual exhibition and cattle show, to be held in Boston next Fall. An additional appropriation of $2500 was made for offering special prizes to be paid for exhibitions of the progeny of animals that have at different times been imported by the old Massachusetts Society, and distributed among the farmers of the State for the purpose of improving the farm stock of the Commonwealth. It is a fine thing for a young Society like this, just setting up business, to have a kind old patron saint of Agriculture, like the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, come forward and guarantee the premiums. There seems now nothing to prevent this society starting into vigorous work.

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G. S. AYER, J. W. KELLOGG, J. E. PRATT.

Testing Milk.

Mr. Editor: Will you please inform me through the *Farmer* which, if any, of the various instruments for testing the quality of milk can be relied upon?
A. H. T.

The above question is indefinite, inasmuch as it does not specify what the testing is to be for. If it is wished to determine the percentage of cream that can be raised from the milk of different cows, the cream gauge properly used will do it. This is simply a glass tube with a per cent. scale marked on the glass, which, on being filled with milk and placed in proper temperature, the cream will rise, as in a larger vessel and the per cent. may be read on the scale. This, however, is not a true test of the butter making quality of the milk. This can only be determined by the use of the churn. If the specific gravity of milk is what is to be tested, the lactometer may be depended upon to determine it. If the percentage of the solids of the milk is what is wanted, the only way is by chemical analysis. This is the only strictly true test of the quality of milk. The chemist can determine the exact percentage of the valuable parts of milk, and none of the common instruments used about milk will do this. Still, the instruments in use, the cream gauge and the lactometer, are found sufficient in the hands of those who know how to use them, to detect any irregularities in the quality of milk which effect its yield of butter or of cheese.

Hungarian Grass.

Publishers of Maine Farmer: Will you please answer through the *Farmer*, the following questions: At what season of the year should Hungarian grass be sown? And how much seed to the acre? Can it be made into hay or is it used exclusively for green feed? Would it be advisable to sow it in connection with this kind of grass, sown with Timothy and clover?
READER.
Warren, March 12.

Hungarian grass is a hot weather plant and delights in a good warm soil. It should not be sown till the soil is well warmed up by the heat of summer. About the middle of June is the proper time to sow it. Sow one bushel of seed to the acre on soil finely pulverized and made smooth. It may be used green or made into hay, in the same way as Timothy. It is not a very coarse plant, and can be dried as easily as rank grown Timothy, and when well cured makes a first-class fodder. There is a disagreement among those who grow it in regard to the sowing of grass seed with it. Dr. Loring who has grown it extensively for many years on his farm at Salem, Mass., says that his experience has proved that a good stand of grass cannot be secured where the seed is sown with Hungarian. Still, we have the testimony of several farmers in our own vicinity, who claim to have had good success in that way. It will not be a very costly experiment even if a failure, for our "Reader" to try it on a small tract and learn for himself. In a general way it will be found that grass seed sown so late as Hungarian ought to be, will not make so strong a stand as when sown early in spring.

Kennebec County Pomona Grange.

We had the pleasure of attending the late meeting of Kennebec Pomona Grange at Oakland, in the large hall occupied by Cascade Grange for its weekly meetings. Here is one of the active working granges of Maine, and one that is exerting a good influence all through that section. An observing gentleman, not a member of the order, said to us, "outsiders on the street could not fail to notice that the grange was taking firm hold on the farmers, and that the regular weekly meetings not only called together a large number, but every one acted as though they enjoyed thoroughly every session."

At this Grange the meeting was held, and though stormy and bad travelling, over one hundred were in attendance. Surely such an attendance on such a day, speaks volumes for the work being done by Kennebec Pomona Grange. The morning session was consumed in installing the officers-elect for the ensuing year, and in conferring the fifth degree upon a good number of candidates. In a full opening from the main room, a bountiful collation was served by the ladies of Oakland Grange, always noted for their skill in cooking.

The afternoon session was one of the most satisfactory and profitable sessions ever held. It was a working session. A brief address of welcome by Bro. S. C. Watson of Cascade Grange, was responded to by Bro. Mace of Hazelnut Grange, which our Worthy Lecturer Bro. J. H. True, Sterling Grange, Fayette, presented a carefully prepared and compiled paper on "Silver Coinage." Then came short speeches for the good of the order, with special reference to future work, by Bros. S. L. Boardman, Capital Grange; G. M. Twitchell, Readfield Grange; A. C. True, Litchfield Grange; S. L. Watson, Cascade Grange, and Bro. Keith, Winthrop Grange. All of these aimed to bring out practical suggestions that in the future would increase the influence of Grange work in the county. A committee consisting of G. M. Twitchell, Readfield, J. F. Fuller, Pittston, and W. H. Keith, Winthrop, were appointed to consider the suggestions offered in the first half hour session, and bring the subject before the Grange for definite action.

Before the session closed their report was made, calling attention to the advantages and necessity of co-operative purchasing and selling. Urging patrons to investigate the merits of the Patrons' Insurance Co. Endorsing the action of Cumberland Grange in its demands for a bill making the taxing officers obligatory upon them to exceed the Urging immediate action upon the subject of taxation of farm property, and especially mortgaged farms. Requesting the Sec'y to forward to our delegation in Congress a memorial in favor of the Scott bill, to calle, taxing the manufacture of artificial butter. And, as a means of stimulating a love for farm work, advising that the Pomona Grange offer special premiums to be contested for by members of the Granges of Kennebec county, as follows: For best one-fourth acre of yellow corn, grown and harvested by a young man 18 years or under, $5.00 1st, $3.00 2d, $2.00 3d. For best display of butter made entirely by a young lady 18 years or under, $5.00 1st, $3.00 2d, $2.00 3d. The product to be exhibited by the grower or maker, in their own name, at a meeting of Kennebec County Grange, to be arranged for after crops are harvested. No premium will be awarded unless a full statement of the method of growing and making the product be submitted with the entry.

These recommendations were fully discussed and adopted, and the same committee was instructed to perfect details in reference to these special premiums, and report at a subsequent meeting.

Bro. Thing, our Worthy State Lecturer, being present, urged the importance of sanitary measures as a means of promoting and sustaining health, and thus adding to the influence of the order.

Supper was served for all, and the supply was not only rich in nature and variety, but abundant for all. The evening was spent in listening to an enjoyable programme arranged by the young people of Cascade Grange, and speaking by a number of the visiting members. A pleasing feature to all visitors was the presence of so many young gentlemen and ladies, members of the order. It is the most hopeful sign for progressive agriculture, when we find in our Grange meetings the young people actively at work to promote its usefulness. The Grange that is able to draw in and hold those who so soon will be either upon our farms, or drifting out into the world of uncertainties, is not only solving successfully the problem of successful agriculture, but is laying the foundation for a permanent and useful organization.

The thanks which were tendered to Cascade Grange were not mere formal words, for each visitor hoped for the time when they might turn their steps in that direction again. Thanks were also returned to the officers of the Maine Central for a reduction of fares to those attending.

The sessions were characterized by a disposition, and determination, to do something to carry forward the real object of the order, and none felt that the time had not been well employed.

The next meeting will be held with Capital Grange, Augusta, the last Wednesday in May.

Growing Steers.

The following is the record of an experiment in feeding and growing a pair of steer calves, on which the Ossipee Valley Agricultural Society paid a premium last year. They were owned by David J. Morrill of Cornish:

Girth of steers Sept. 1, 1884, 3 ft., 11 in. Pastured from Sept. 1, to Dec. 1, gain 5 in. From Dec. 1, to May 15, fed 2 quarts shorts, 1 pint corn meal, and second quality hay, gain 8 in. Pastured from May 15, to Sept. 1, gain 5 in. Gain for the year, 18 in. Girth of steers Sept. 1, 1885, 5 feet 5 in. Cost of grain, $8.00.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Jersey.

Mr. Editor: Will you, or some of your Jersey cattle men, please help me a little on the following questions?

1st. What are the chief points of difference in the animals of the three registries, the "Maine State," the "American," and the "American Jersey Cattle Club," and *why* this difference?

2d. Does the present Jersey stock differ in size, color, straight lines and quality, &c., from the original Jerseys, and to which registry does the greatest difference belong?

3d. Which do your dairymen, and farmers generally, prefer for an all purpose cow?

4th. Do you register the fourth cross as is done in Nova Scotia, or have animals come to your registries, to be either imported from the island of Jersey, or bred in a line from that stock without a break?

5th. Do you recognize our Jersey herd book and register thereof?

6th. Was the offer ever made to have the M. S. J. H. B. unite with the A. J. C. C., and if so, why was the offer declined?

Now, Mr. Editor, the foregoing may all appear very ridiculous to the Jersey men, and hence our appeal to the "old *Farmer*" for enlightment. And the names of those who are writing in the agricultural press always profit as well as please, I am able to recall two at least, N. R. Pike, Esq., of Monmouth, and Hon. Seth Wells, Jr. Mr. Gowell, Esq., Superintendent of the State College Farm, I think, perhaps, has kindly consented to help you confer the favor which is here respectfully solicited, and oblige, Yours truly,
Kingston, N. Mich., March 12. D. O. FOSTER.

Mr. Editor: In reply to the foregoing questions submitted by Mr. Foster, I will state that I have been a breeder and close observer of the Jersey since before the time any attempt was ever made, either in this country or the Jersey Island, to publish a Jersey Cattle Herd Book, and will, so far as I am able, respond to Mr. Foster's request for "facts" only, and in doing so will endeavor to be fair and impartial, and confine my remarks to such points as are suggested by the questions asked.

First, the foundation stock of the Maine State Jersey Herd Book, and the progeny of said stock, were eligible to the Herd Register of the A. J. C. C. until the close of the second volume of that register, after which time the Maine State Herd Book animals stock were, with some few exceptions, prohibited. In fairness to the club, however, I will say that public notice was given, in substance, that, though an animal might be considered clean and acceptable one day, it would be treated as unclean and an outcast the next, and all were invited to participate in the benefits of the organization before the expiration of the prescribed time. But Maine breeders, almost to a man, objected to the amount of fees required, both for membership and registration, and proceeded to form a State organization of Jersey cattle breeders for the same purpose as that of the American Club, viz., to *keep* a true record of the breeding or lineage of thoroughbred Jersey cattle. And this movement has been strictly adhered to. Every pedigree offered for entry has been subjected to the most thorough investigation by a competent committee elected for that special purpose, and no animal has ever been admitted to registry in the M. S. Jersey Cattle Herd Book unless it was either imported, or bred in a direct line from imported stock without a break. Hence, on what grounds or qualifications any Jersey breeder can claim superiority of Club Stock over other thoroughbred animals of the same breed, is hard to conceive, and is entirely beyond my comprehension.

Third, the Maine State Herd Book, and has succeeded in changing the form and color of the Jersey, I am forced with regret to admit, not that I underrate beauty in the abstract sense, but it is to be regretted that the useful qualities have been sacrificed by this crazy ambition to excel all others in producing animals of an æsthetic rather than a useful type. This impulse to follow after false gods took form about the year 1854, at which time, in response to a demand from both England and America for a handsome animal to be placed in public parks and with the wealthy aristocracy, a committee of the Royal Jersey Island Agricultural Society was formed to devise means to supply this demand. After due deliberation a scale of points was agreed upon and written out by Worthy Lecturer Bro. J. H. True, Sterling Grange, Fayette, presented a carefully prepared and compiled paper on "Silver Coinage." Then came short speeches for the good of the order, with special reference to future work, by Bros. S. L. Boardman, Capital Grange; G. M. Twitchell, Readfield Grange; A. C. True, Litchfield Grange; S. L. Watson, Cascade Grange, and Bro. Keith, Winthrop Grange. All of these aimed to bring out practical suggestions that in the future would increase the influence of Grange work in the county. A committee consisting of G. M. Twitchell, Readfield, J. F. Fuller, Pittston, and W. H. Keith, Winthrop, were appointed to consider the suggestions offered in the first half hour session, and bring the subject before the Grange for definite action.

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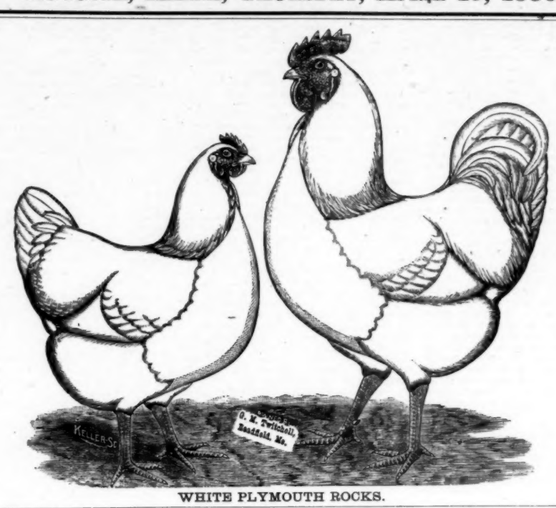

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Maine Experiment Station—Bulletin No. 6.

The work of collecting and analyzing samples of the various fertilizers sold in the State is well under way, and the results of the analyses will be published as rapidly as is consistent with the time required to carry on such work in a careful manner.

There will be sold in Maine during the present season, not far from twenty-five brands of what are known as complete fertilizers, viz.: Superphosphates, containing nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid in which, in whole or in part, is derived from animal matter; and which, in addition to the above statements, contain a large proportion of sulphate of ammonia, and one hundred (100) pounds contain potash, in the sulphate, and mixed ingredients together, he will have a complete fertilizer not essentially different from many standard brands of ammoniated superphosphates. The cost of the ton of mixing (if he purchases the materials for the ingredients) will be made up as follows:

a. Cost of the materials in the markets.
b. Cost of transportation.
c. Cost of mixing.

The first element entering into the total cost is the only one included in the "estimated value." If there is added to this one element not only the charges for transportation from the factory to the consumer, but also the expenses of selling through agents and dealers, long credits, bad debts, etc., we have the factors involved in the cost of our ordinary superphosphates delivered at any point, and plan of consumption. As is to be expected, the Station valuations of superphosphates fall below their selling prices. Last year the average difference in this State was 4. The Station valuations stand in no direct or necessary relation to the comparative profits which may be derived from the use of the various fertilizers by individual farmers. These values have an almost purely commercial significance, and are not designed to point out to a farmer whether he shall use potash, which is exclusively of foreign supply on March 1st, or which is comparatively costly.

The following schedule of trade values to be used in this State for 1886 is the one agreed upon by the farmers' institutes of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey, after a careful study of prices ruling in the large markets of New England and the Middle States.

There is scarcely any trade in raw materials and chemicals in Maine from which to obtain data for the determination of such values, but quotations lately made to the Maine Board of Agriculture by leading dealers are in accord with the prices given below. For comparison, the trade values used in 1885 are also given:

TRADE VALUES OF FERTILIZING INGREDIENTS IN RAW MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS FOR 1886.

	1886. Cts. for lb.	1886. Cts. per lb.
Nitrogen in ammonia salts.....16		18.5
" in nitrates.....16		18.5
Organic nitrogen in dried and fine ground fish.....17		17
Organic nitrogen in coarse dried and fine ground blood and meat.18		17
Organic nitrogen in cotton seed, linseed meal, and fine ground tankage.....16		17
Organic nitrogen in fine ground bone.....18		17
Organic nitrogen in fine medium bone.....16		15
Organic nitrogen in coarse bone.14		13
Organic nitrogen in coarse medium bone.....12		11
Organic nitrogen in coarse bone, horn shavings, hair and fish scrap.....10		9
Phosphoric acid, soluble in water.9		8
" " soluble in ammonium citrate (commonly called "reverted").....8		7½
Phosphoric acid, insoluble, in dry fine ground fish and in fine bone.8		7
Phosphoric acid, insoluble, in fine medium bone.....7		6
Phosphoric acid, insoluble, in medium bone.....6		5
Phosphoric acid, insoluble, in coarse bone.....4		3
Phosphoric acid, insoluble, in coarse medium bone.....4½		4
Phosphoric acid, insoluble, in ground rock phosphate.....2		2
Potash as high grade sulphate.....	7½	5½
" kainit.....	4½	4½
" muriate.....	4½	4½

These values will be applied to the valuation of superphosphates, and all mixed goods as follows:

It will be asumed that the organic nitrogen of these goods has for its source such materials as dried blood, ground fish, or nitrogenous substances of equally good quality, unless a special examination of some particular brand shows that inferior material like leather has been used, when such fact will be stated, and the valuation made accordingly. Organic nitrogen in mixed goods will therefore be valued at seventeen cents per pound.

The insoluble phosphoric acid of mixed fertilizers will be considered as coming entirely from bone, and not from South Carolina rock, and is reckoned at three cents a pound.

The potash is valued at the price of that ingredient in kainit and the muriate, unless the chlorine present in the fertilizer is not sufficient to combine with it, in which case the excess of potash will be reckoned as the sulphate.

The valuation of a fertilizer is obtained by multiplying the percentages of the several ingredients (if he guarantees 2½ per cent. of nitrogen, 7 per cent. of potash, and 10 per cent. of phosphoric acid, he multiplies 2½ by 17, the value of nitrogen, 7 by 5½, the value of potash, and 10 by 3, the value of phosphoric acid, and adds the products together, which, in this case, would be 42½ cents, the value of the ton of fertilizer, if the valuations of the Station were accepted as the basis of consumption. As is to be expected, the Station valuations of superphosphates fall below their selling prices. Last year the average difference in this State was 4. The Station valuations stand in no direct or necessary relation to the comparative profits which may be derived from the use of the various fertilizers by individual farmers. These values have an almost purely commercial significance, and are not designed to point out to a farmer whether he shall use potash, which is exclusively of foreign supply on March 1st, or which is comparatively costly.

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Organic nitrogen in cotton seed, linseed meal, and fine ground tankage.....16		17
Organic nitrogen in fine ground bone.....18		17
Organic nitrogen in fine medium bone.....16		15
Organic nitrogen in coarse bone.14		13
Organic nitrogen in coarse medium bone.....12		11
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Winthrop, Me. N. R. PIKE.

For the Maine Farmer.

Distribution and Consumption of Corn and Wheat.

According to the returns made to the Department of Agriculture for March, 1886, we gather the following facts, which we deem of importance to our farmers.

CORN.

The stock of corn on hand, as reported on March 1st, is 773,000,000 bushels, which is 40 per cent. of the entire crop of 1885. The stock one year ago as a percentage of the crop, was 37.6 per cent., and two years ago only 33 per cent. remained of the short crop of 1881 for consumption. Let it be remembered in the maize consumption, that in a year of abundance and low prices, more is used. And in a season of less production and high prices, other feeding material takes its place. Thus if we have 1,200,000,000 bushels it may suffice for consumption. And if we have 1,800,000,000, we may have only a small remainder left. We find that the crop of 1883 was under an average, so as to reduce the consumption very materially—other and cheaper material being fed to animals not in course of fattening. Thus we see a difference of 81,000,000 bushels between 1884 and 1885, and the consumption of the last crop is 43,000,000 bushels more than that of 1884. The stock remaining on hand appears to be 87,000,000 bushels more than in March, 1885, and that was 163,000,000 bushels more than the previous March.

PROPORTION MERCHANTABLE.

The crop of 1885 was fairly well ripened, the reports return 78 per cent. as merchantable, while 88 per cent. is considered the average. The crop of 1882 had a very large proportion of unmerchantable, being reported at only 40 per cent. This was due to injury by frost in the northern belt, as early as the 10th and 20th of September.

VALUE OF THE CROP.

We find the value of the last crop, as returned in December last, to be $635,674,630, or very nearly 33 cents per bushel. This is the lowest price ever reported, except for the crop of 1878, when it was 31 cents, this resulting from the effects of three very heavy crops preceding.

WHEAT.

The stock of wheat in the hands of the farmers is 107,000,000 bushels, this is 30.1 per cent. of the crop of 1885. The crop of last year was 169,000,000 bushels, and the percentage was then placed at 33.1 per cent. In 1884 it was reported to have been 119,000,000 bushels. And in the March supply was 143,000,000 bushels. And in 1882 the supply on hand in March was only 98,000,000 bushels, which was the smallest on record for years. If we take the visible supply of wheat on March 1st, we have 159,000,000 bushels, against 212,000,000 bushels last year. This does not include the quantity in unreported elevators, mills, or that in transit, or the farmers' hands. The supply of the past year has been as follows: The supply unused of 1885, and on hand March, 1886, is 160,000,000 bushels; the commercial crop of 1885, is 457,000 bushels; the crop of 1885, 357,000,000 bushels. This makes the total supply to be 569,000,000 bushels. Many may think this a short supply, but when we consider that Texas can supply wheat in May, Tennessee in June, Kentucky, and other states in July, we may rest assured that the supply is ample for ordinary consumption, and exports.
A. E. FAUGHT,
Chief Statistical Reporter of Maine Agriculture Co.

For the Maine Farmer.

Birds.

If farmers do not use some means to protect the birds, a time will come when it will be impossible, or next that, to raise many kinds of food on account of the insects. More than seventy years ago my father's farm was new, and in the fields were many large stumps with holes in them, where birds built their nests. Also all the rail fences in the town were built of logs and poles, many of them hollow at one end, and there the birds built nests. There were bushes along by the fences for them to build in, and birds were so plenty that not one ever heard of crops being destroyed by insects. All barns had openings for swallows to enter, and I counted 100 nests in one barn. These and many conditions over the fields from morning till night, carrying insects to their young. There were probably twenty birds then where there is but one now, and one reason is that swallows are shut out of many barns, and other birds have no safe places to build, and so the insects have increased. If I should tell how many worms and grubs I have seen a single bird destroy in a few minutes or an hour, I don't believe one farmer in ten would believe the number could be so great. Another reason why birds are not so plenty now as then, is that people kill them more than they did then. In the fall when robins are going south through this State

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, April 15, 1886.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Collectors' Notices.

FRIEND J. H. PRATT will call upon our subscribers in SOMERSET County during April.

C. S. AYER will call on our subscribers in OXFORD and ANDROSCOGGIN counties during April.

Gov. Robie expressed himself as much pleased with the general appearance of things at the State college.

Rev. James M. Taylor, a Baptist clergyman, of Providence, R. I., has been chosen by the Trustees, President of Vassar College. He is 38 years of age.

A third member of the party of wolf-bitten Russians who came here to be treated by M. Pasteur in Paris, has died. Like the other two, he showed symptoms of hydrophobia. But still Pasteur has continued confidence in his theory.

A new use for pills has been evolved in the West. A farmer loaded his gun with a box of pills and killed two burglars. This will give the pill maker a chance to advertise them as "dead shot for all burglars and other diseases." There's a suggestion for Messrs. Libby & Harmon of Burnham.

Mr. Philip R. Freas, the founder, and for over half a century the editor of the *Germantown Telegraph*, one of the best papers in the country, died last week. He was a man of fine ability and strong determination, and never faltered in his purpose to establish a good newspaper.

A fine wood cut of the new Hancock County building at Ellsworth appeared in the Ellsworth *American* last week. The structure is a very handsome one and does the county much credit. The structure was duly dedicated on Tuesday last, addresses being made by Chief Justice Peters, Hon. Eugene Hale and others.

There is no exaggeration in saying that this Republic of ours is really beyond all dispute the richest nation in the world, not merely in the extent of its natural resources, but in all the elements of acquired wealth known to and recognized by civilized nations. England is the only country that competes with us in this respect.

Twenty-five years ago last Monday, the first rebel gun was fired in the civil war. How vivid the recollection of the scenes on our streets, at our homes and at the places of business, even by those now on the stage of action. History has been made since then, and the march of the nation has been onward and upward.

Every spadeful of earth lifted, every furrow turned, every handful of manure and seed scattered are, in point of fact, just so many questions you are asking kind Mother Earth, and although her replies may not be given so promptly as you could desire, yet in her own good time the answer will be forthcoming and will be moreover indisputably correct and to the point.

Dr. F. C. Heath of Gardiner, Maine, reflects credit on his State. He passed a long list of applicants in a difficult examination for the position of Assistant Surgeon in the Marine hospital service. He will be appointed immediately. Dr. Heath has been on duty at the Marine Hospital in Portland, for some time past. He is a brother of Herbert M. Heath, Esq., of Augusta.

Says a recent number of *The Virginia City* (Nev.) *Enterprise*. "A steer was killed by a Virginia City butcher the other day whose teeth were completely incrusted with gold and silver bullion. The animal came from a ranch on Carson River, and it is thought the metal accumulated on his teeth while he was drinking the river water, which is impregnated with the tailings from the mills reducing Comstock ores."

Theodore L. Page and wife of Phillips, arrived in Phillips, from Washington, Thursday night. The Elmwood hotel will soon be re-opened. The band went to the hotel and gave Mr. and Mrs. Page a fine serenade an hour after their return. Mr. Page will remain but a short time in Phillips now, for he is as popular as ever at the Senate Restaurant, but the public will be pleased to know that Mr. Page will himself have charge of the Elmwood the coming season.

We are glad that a Kennebec jury decided promptly, the other day, that a man has a right to be in the streets with a hand cart, which he is using in his ordinary business, without being subject to a criminal process for frightening horses, or be liable to damage if the horses run away. Parties must be hard pushed for a lawsuit to bring such a case to court. By and by some one will be finding fault with the man who carries a tin pail on the highway, or a lady who wears a red shawl in public.

Maine's first governor, William King, was a lordly farmer in Somerset county, as well as a merchant in Bath, and the Skowhegan *Reporter* contains some stories about him. His house is yet in a good state of preservation. He used to raise immense crops. An old resident of Lewiston, recalls driving many an ox-load of wheat from Somerset county to Bath, where oxen, wheat and all were sold, and walking back, barefoot. On his arrival in Bath, Gov. King insisted on taking the good from his man and driving off his oxen and the load, himself, through the streets of Bath, with much pride. He was Maine's original Granger governor.

The Memorial of the Mormon women presented to the Senate last week, is one of the most remarkable documents ever presented to that body. It is a total rebuke, a protest against the methods of enforcement of the Edmunds law, and contains the claim that "it has been made the means of inflicting upon the women of Utah immeasurable sorrow and unprecedented indignities, of disrupting families, and of outraging the tenderest feelings of human nature." It is asserted that "the law has been so construed as to bring its penalties to bear on the innocent." The Mormon monster dies hard, and this memorial is an illustration of how fertile in expedients the Utah polygamist is to avoid the uprooting and the destruction of the twin relic.

The great forests of Minnesota are being cut into timber at a tremendous rate, although the supply is very large and will not be exhausted in years. The State has made careful inquiry and has collected statistics from all the logging camps. The result shows that the total cut for this season is 335,100,000 feet, of which 90,550,000 feet is now for sale, the balance being cut by the manufacturers for their own mills. This enormous yield does not show any falling off from last year, and it would seem that there is now a good opportunity for that State to put into operation some efficient forestry laws with a view to keeping up the supply of timber. In Connecticut it is reported that which was planted some years ago with pine timber, is now ready to be sold at $100 an acre for the timber on it.

The Portland Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at their annual meeting, Wednesday, reported a general improvement in the treatment of animals within the last few years; also that there is yet room for improvement. Among the abuses to which they call attention is the practice of docking and nicking the horse's tail, and the want of cattle yards which makes compliance with the statutes relating to the care of animals in transportation impossible. A resolution was adopted condemning the practice of killing birds for millinery decorations. The report shows that five hundred and ten different animals, birds, etc., have found life more tolerable, owing to the direct work of the society this year, besides many whom the force of example and probability of punishment for abuse have indirectly aided.

Mr. Gladstone's Plan.

As we intimated last week, the unfolding of Mr. Gladstone's policy towards Ireland, last week, produced a profound sensation throughout the nations of the earth. Never in his life did Mr. Gladstone more thoroughly and more completely hold the attention of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, or of the civilized world, than when in a most masterly speech he gave a full and clear statement of the details of his project for the reëstablishment of home rule for Ireland. His reasons for the abandonment of the coercive policy which has prevailed for more than half a century must have been convincing, except to those who have determined to pursue that policy regardless of justice and equity, and without a care for consequences. He demonstrated beyond all shadow of doubt its utter inadequacy to give Ireland peace, and then went on to show that the only alternative to coercion is to give Ireland the right and power to manage its own internal affairs, or, in other words, to give it home rule. His argument for a home rule consistent with the maintenance of the union, was a masterly effort, and will command the assent and approval of all lovers of the rights and liberties of man everywhere. His great speech will be regarded as the crowning effort of his long and distinguished public career.

Stripped of verbiage, Mr. Gladstone's Irish bill is reduced to eight principal propositions:

1. An Irish Parliament composed of two orders sitting together but voting separately on occasion or on demand of either body. The first order to consist of 103 members and to be composed of the 28 Irish peers now in the House of Lords, together with 75 representatives elected by the Irish people; the peers to sit for life at option, and the others to have terms of ten years. The second order to consist of 206 members, and to be composed of the 101 Irish members sitting in the House of Commons, with 105 to be elected. The duration of the body not to exceed five years. Irish representatives to sit no longer in the British Parliament, but to have the right of addressing the crown.

2. A viceroy appointed by the crown, enjoying prerogatives delegated by the crown, and undistured in tenure by party changes.

3. Judges to be appointed by the Irish government, paid out of the Irish funds, and removable on joint address of the two orders.

4. The constabulary to remain at present under British pay and British authority.

5. The civil service to be transferred to the control of the Irish legislature.

6. The imperial government to retain control over customs duties, and excise duties connected therewith, the defences, the coinage and currency and foreign relations; but the general power of taxation over and above these particular duties to be given to the domestic legislature; and the customs to be used for Ireland's benefit.

7. Ireland to pay a proportion of one-fifteenth of the imperial expenditures.

8. Religious disabilities to be removed, and no particular church to be established or endowed.

This plan, it will be perceived, contains no provision for Protestant minority representation, or for settlement of the land question. As to the minority question, Mr. Gladstone explained that the government had found no satisfactory plan, but was open to suggestions. The land question is left to be dealt with separately. The measure of self-government here proposed, while falling far short of that enjoyed by the colonies, is much like that possessed by the American States, with modifications to suit the case. While the degree of concessions granted by the bill is not so large as the Irish may wish, still it is exceedingly liberal in comparison with what has gone before. Mr. Parnell indeed, in his response to Gladstone, expressed belief that except the features of the bill relating to the finances and the peerage, it would be acceptable to his people. The objectionable portions he will endeavor to have modified, but he knows well enough that Parliament will not exceed the premier in liberality, and that if he can get even as much as Gladstone wants to give him, he will be lucky and glad to get it. Now that the Irish home rule bill is definitely before Parliament, the question is whether it can be carried. The drift of the sentiment of the English press is in opposition to the bill, but this was to be expected. It is hard to slacken the grasp of monarchy upon any of its dominions, but the march of events is ever onward towards personal and national liberty. Liberty is coming to Ireland, and government secured to, by, and for her own people. The possibility of such a bill as this before the English Parliament proves it; and it may justly be regarded as a forerunner of Ireland's disenthrallment, whether it passes or not.

THE LABOR QUESTION. One of the largest meetings ever held in this city, in a public hall, was held at Granite Hall, on Friday evening last, under the auspices of the Knights of Labor, for the purpose of giving the intense interest that is now being manifested in the labor question. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Thomas J. Murphy, and was presided over by the Mayor of the city, Geo. E. Brackett, Esq. The speaker was Hon. Charles H. Litchman of Marblehead, Mass., who is a fluent speaker and conversant with the subject of which he treats. He compared the present great epochs in American history—the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the great Rebellion when the rights of the slave were asserted, so much to come to another crisis—the condition of labor in America, and the rights of the laboring man. This question is not to be settled by Gatling guns or rifles, but the defects in our social system are to be settled by wise and common sense. There is too much power in the hands of a few men by reason of their wealth. The multitude toil, while a few men gather in the harvest. Labor creates wealth. Labor pulls whole granite cliffs and hews the stone into the commercial palaces found in our large cities; labor cuts down the tree in the forest and fashions it made for use in dwellings. In this sense labor makes all value. Since labor creates all wealth, we demand that labor shall be given a just share of the value which it produces. How are we to get it? There are three things every man must have, something to eat, clothes to wear, a shelter from the elements. No matter how low down a man may be, he must obtain these. The speaker claimed that it was for the interest of the capitalist as well as the laboring man, that the latter should have wages that would enable him not only to pay the bare expense of living, but something left for the luxuries. No man should receive less than two dollars a day, and if a woman does a man's work she should receive a man's pay. He would take the women and children from the factories and put them in the home and school where they belong. He made an eloquent plea for temperance, and the careful saving of hard earnings. His lecture was calm, dispassionate, free from extravagance, and cannot fail of producing a good effect.

ELBRIDGE GERRY DEAD. Hon. Elbridge Gerry of Portland, died on Saturday. He was born in Waterford, Oxford county, Dec. 6, 1813. He early manifested very decided business ability, and it is said that before he was sixteen he had accumulated several hundred dollars. He was educated at the Bridgton Academy, and in 1837 entered the law office of Hon. Stephen Emery of Waterford, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1840 he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives of Maine. He was a strong advocate of the admission of Texas, and on this and other issues ran for Congress and was elected, taking his seat in 1848. He at once took a prominent part in the debates of Congress, and made one exhaustively speech upon the rights of Congress and their limitations. He declared that slavery was wrong, and also that Congress had the power to interdict it in the Territories, but believed also that such interdiction was not necessary, and that the people would decide the matter for themselves. He declined a reëlection to Congress at the close of his term, and for the next six years was in active practice of his profession, making for himself a high reputation as an advocate. In 1856 ill health caused his retirement from law and politics, but despite his constant suffering he attended to a great deal of business.

ALMOST A PERFECT HORSE. Mr. A. M. Reed, salesman for Messrs. Samuel Stewart & Co., of Boston, has just purchased of Mr. E. M. Jones of Hallowell, what might be called almost a perfect horse. The dam of this horse was a KNOX mare, which was sired by the old General himself. This horse was raised by Henry Norton of Palermo, and was sired by the Hussey horse, he by Gen. McClellan, he by old Drew. This horse stands 16 hands high, weighs 1060 pounds, is 8 years old, color dark bay, kind in every particular; can be handled by women or children; has trotted in .40, without any training, and indeed we don't see how the animal could be improved in any particular. Mr. Reed paid a large sum for him, but he wouldn't sell him for a big advance.

Judge Hall of Rockland, has purchased the half interest of O. M. Moore, in the Waterville *Sentinel*, and hereafter the paper will be published by O. G. Hall & Co. We wish the new firm abundant success in the growing and prosperous town.

It is again reported that ex-President Arthur is a very sick man.

Further Bloodshed.

Several men were shot by the deputy sheriffs at East St. Louis, during the strike, Friday afternoon. The crowd stood on Cahokia bridge, jeering at the railroad guards and persuading the men to leave their posts and abandon their work, when the deputies leveled their rifles and fired two volleys. The crowd immediately separated, running in all directions and the deputies ran over Cahokia bridge toward the Missouri river bridge, still holding their rifles and firing to cover their retreat. Three men were killed and a woman fatally injured.

The crowd, after the firing began, ran up Broadway shouting "To arms! To arms! We will get guns and return that fire." Women and children ran out of their houses and met in the streets weeping and wringing their hands. After the crowd returned to the scene and the excitement had abated several of the leading strikers drew their revolvers and swore they would drive all the deputies out of the city, even at the loss of their own lives. A number of them advanced on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad yards, where they surprised the deputies on guard, and fired into them, killing one. The deputies who did the shooting—eight in number—went to the third district police station and surrendered themselves, and were taken in a postal wagon to Four Courts, where they were taken into custody and were relieved of their arms. They say the crowd began firing into them first, and they simply returned the fire. The crowd swore vengence, and a meeting was held in front of City Hall, at which the leaders of the Knights of Labor strove eloquently to calm the excited mob. Mr. Brown, who travels with the general board in the capacity of a Knights of Labor orator and lecturer, mounted the stairs leading to the police station and yelled at the mob for protection, but the infuriated men answered him with "Hang the curs!" "Kill them!" Hayes, who was standing at Brown's side, turned to a prominent Knight and asked him to introduce him to the mob as the representative of the general executive committee, when the man replied in a frightened manner, "If I do they'll hang me." Brown then turned to him and said, "But, boys don't they ought to hang you." Then turning to the mob, which kept up the cry to "kill, kill and burn!" Mr. Brown began an impassioned appeal for quiet, law and order. At the sheer force of his earnestness he secured the attention of the crowd, but only for a few minutes at a time, for they would break away from the spell of his eloquence and take up their revolutionary yells. After a while, however, the temper of the mob cooled down and they dispersed with threats to avenge the deaths caused by the deputies.

Following the crack of the rifle, the insurgent's fury was again applied, and several fires occurred on Saturday, at East St. Louis, set, undoubtedly, by the strikers. The military was put on, and quiet restored, which has since prevailed. Five companies appears as though the backbone of the strike had been broken. The whole force of strikers of the St. Louis Transfer Company, confident of protection by the militia from molestation, have returned to their old places, and scores of transfer wagons, together with private trucks and other vehicles, were busy Tuesday morning, hauling freight to the various depots of the railroads centering in East St. Louis. Most of the roads now have full crews of switch and yard men, and it is expected that in a few days the blockade will be completely raised by a large majority of the roads will be complete. All the roads except the Louisville and Nashville and the Cairo Short Line are receiving and handling all the freight, and the Louisville and Nashville trains authorized by the business to be done. An attempt was made to fire the Missouri Pacific freight depot at West Kansas City Monday night. An officer discovered an unknown man in the act of lighting a pile of shavings placed against the building. The miscreant escaped, though the officer sent several bullets after him.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A fearful accident occurred on the Fitchburg railroad, in Massachusetts, Wednesday night, by which a train of cars was hurled down an embankment to a river, a distance of about 200 feet. The doomed train was the express from Boston to Greenfield. It was an express train, and consisted of a baggage car, smoker, sleeping car, mail car, and two passenger coaches. The point where the accident occured is the most dangerous on the road. The train was hard to find a worse place for an accident. The track runs on the edge of an embankment 200 feet above Deerfield river. The bank is very steep and covered with huge boulders and masses of shale rock with which the road bed has been filled. When the train arrived at this point the track commenced to settle under it for a distance covering half a mile. The cars broke from the trucks and went rolling over and over down the precipice. The engine broke from the tender, but the rest of the train, including the tender, went down the bank. The baggage car was smashed, and to add to the horrors of the scene three of them almost at once caught fire. The groans and screams of the poor imprisoned passengers filled the air with terror. Those of the passengers who were not hurt rendered all the aid possible to the wounded. One of the cars went into the river, and it is believed that some of the dead floated down stream, and have not been found. Two of the little children of H. G. Littlejohn, the engineer, were killed, one dying in the arms of Nicholas Dorgan. The engineer himself died the next morning. The fireman escaped with the loss of a finger. C. P. Bell of Nashua, N. H., was injured about the back and left leg, but not dangerously. He fell into 12 feet of water, but kept his head well out of it, and saved his life by grasping a jagged rock. He swam ashore as soon as he recovered his breath. He says that several were in the water below him, and he noticed none get to the bank. The large cars were crowded. Many of the dead recovered died evidently in horrible agony judging from expressions on the faces and the positions in which they were found.

The following is a complete list of the killed so far as found:

Merritt Seeley, Boston, superintendent of the National Express Company.
E. F. Hayden, Bedford, Mass., agent of the Fisk Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass.
Charles Temple, commercial traveller, Waltham, Mass.
J. R. Gould, Millbury, Mass.
Charles Burgan, North Boston.
Viola Littlejohn, Occe Littlejohn, Engineer Hosea Littlejohn, North Adams.
E. F. Whitehouse, Boston, a New England traveling agent of the New England and Boston line, a native of Maine.
Mark F. Spencer, brakeman, Waltham, Mass.

Following are the names of the injured:
Michael Dougherty, Greenfield, slightly.
A. D. Cornell, Shelburne alls, slightly.
F. C. Bell, Nashua, N. H., badly but not fatal.
Conductor John Hawley, Greenfield.
E. B. S one, slightly.
C. E. Fowler, Cambridge, slightly.
A. C. Harvey, Boston, badly but not dangerously.
A. R. Warner, Greenfield, seriously.
G. S. Hayden, Shelburne Falls, slightly.
Miss A. Derby, slightly.
Adjutant Gen. Eagle Bridge, slightly.
Henry C. Couillard, Charlemont, badly.
J. E. Price, Littleton, N. H., slightly.
Charles Adams, Greenfield, slightly.
D. L. Crandall, Athol, severely shaken up but not seriously injured.
Express Messenger P. L. Streeter, Troy, N. Y., slightly.
Edward H. Arnold, North Adams, slightly.
Miss Cornell, Shelburne Falls, slightly.
Mrs. Wilcox, living near Syracuse, N. Y., slightly.
Allen Cornell, Shelburne Falls, slightly.
Aaron Lewis, (colored), porter of the palace car, slightly.
Fred Sturtevant, baggage master, slightly.
Walter Parker, Cambridge, N. Y., brakeman, slightly.
G. W. Dunnell, Boston, badly bruised.
Miss Mary Gowing, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., seriously.
Henry A. Scribner, mail agent, Waltham, slightly.
A. M. Watkins, Oswego, N. Y., internally.
D. M. Peckham of Orange, and F. F. Finch of Boston, are yet missing.

The wandering peddler, the "farmer's friend," is abroad. He sells a colored powder called "the stump-destroying compound." The directions are that a hole shall be bored in the stump, filled with the powder, which is to be allowed to stand six weeks and then fired, when the stump will burn down below the plough-line in no time. The six weeks' provision enables the philanthropist to get out of the neighborhood before the mind of the farmer discovers that he has been selling colored salt.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., is being held in this city, as we go to press. Yesterday there was a large number in attendance. The forenoon was devoted to the initiation of candidates into the Grand Lodge. In the afternoon reports of officers were made showing the organization to be in a flourishing condition. The report of the Secretary, Geo. E. Brackett, Esq., shows a full complement of 325 lodges, with a membership of 23,000. The financial condition of the order is better than for several years past. The Juvenile Templars number about 5000 in the State.

The annual meeting of the Fort Popham Summer Resort Association was lately held in Augusta and the following officers elected: President, Hon. P. C. Dingley; Treasurer, S. B. Glazier; Secretary, F. A. Small; Business Manager, A. G. Longfellow; Directors, P. O. Vickery, A. G. Longfellow, George Hunt, S. B. Glazier, J. H. Stacy, A. B. Perkins, C. H. Greenlief.

Mr. Vickery, who had previously been business manager, resigned that position.

At a meeting in Lewiston, of the Trustees of the State Agricultural Society, it was voted to receive in consolidation the exhibit of the Androscoggin Agricultural and Horticultural Society on the same terms as last year. The latter society at its meeting voted in harmony with the vote of the State Fair trustees. It is contemplated to abandon the humbug exhibit at City Hall.

See what our neighbors, Ward & Cogan, have to say about the Disc Harrow and Seeder attachment.

Another official inspection, by the Governor and others, has been had of the cattle at the State College, and all agreed that the entire herd must be killed.

A Glimpse at Skowhegan.

I had one of the most pleasant visits at this place. By previous invitation I dined with Gen. R. B. Shepard, and it certainly was a very pleasant hour to me at his well laden board. He has one of the prettiest homes in Skowhegan, and appreciates agricultural literature by taking two copies of the *Maine Farmer*, one for his family, the other for his farm in Fairfield. He says the paper is a credit to the State of Maine. Skowhegan is one of the smartest towns in the State, with a large number of good farmers and manufacturing interests, which makes a fine home market for the products of the farm. Gen. Shepard has three imported Hereford cows, one imported Hereford bull for the benefit of the public, three pair nice Hereford steers, one pair three years old that girt 7 ft., 10 in.; one pair Shorthorn grade steers, 4 years old, girting 8 ft., 2 in.; five grade cows, over 100 full blooded Merino sheep, horses and other stock. He is a progressive farmer and an enterprising business man, being connected with the woolen factory.

I had also a very enjoyable visit at the neat home of Mr. James F. Coffin. He is a son of the late C. F. Coffin of Lynn, Mass., who was one of the most popular ministers of the New England Yearly Meeting of Friends. Mr. James F. Coffin is Secretary and Treasurer of the Skowhegan Creamery Association. The institution is a credit to the place, everything about the place being done by steam power. In 1885, they sold 17,503 lbs. of butter for $11,047.63, paid the patrons of the factory 16 cts. per lb. for their cream, amounting in the aggregate to $7,843.33; two inches of cream make one pound of butter. Expenses for the year, $3,098.64; largest amount of butter made in one month, 8371 lbs.; smallest amount, 1875 lbs. The officers of the factory are as follows; President, C. A. Marston; Directors, David E. Perkins, Chas. J. Greene, Chas. Wyman and R. M. Malborne; Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. F. Coffin. The prospect for business the coming year is encouraging, the number of patrons is to be increased, and such an enterprise in any community, distributing money among the farmers, lightening the burdens of the good housewives in the dairy department, certainly ought to be encouraged.

J. H. P.

Maine Agricultural News.

—The Grange at Island Falls had a harvest feast recently, and invited a number of friends. Over fifty persons were present and had an excellent time.

—Forest Grange, Lee, is to hold a public meeting Saturday, the 17th of April, at two o'clock P. M. One or two members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry from abroad are expected to be present and address the meeting. All interested in promoting the interests of those engaged in agriculture are cordially invited to attend.

—"The promise of new life and usefulness in the Androscoggin Agricultural and Horticultural Society is now most encouraging. The Messrs. Putnam are to enter upon the work of preparing the grounds and half mile track just above the village, on North St., Hotchkiss' farm. The exhibition thus afforded will be so convenient, so ample and so accessible, that it at once becomes evident that, with enterprise and skill on the part of the management, there will be present all the elements centering in East St. Louis. Most of the roads now have full crews of switch and yard men, and it is expected that in a few days the blockade will be completely raised by a large majority of the roads will be complete. All the roads except the Louisville and Nashville and the Cairo Short Line are receiving and handling all the freight, and the Louisville and Nashville trains authorized by the business to be done. An attempt was made to fire the Missouri Pacific freight depot at West Kansas City Monday night. An officer discovered an unknown man in the act of lighting a pile of shavings placed against the building. The miscreant escaped, though the officer sent several bullets after him.

—Executive Committee, the President, the Secretary, Mr. Barnes; Committee on Tickets, the Treasurer, Mr. Gould; Committee on Premiums, Horses, Mr. Shirley, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Futnam; Committee on Neat Stock, Mr. Porter, Mr. Green, Mr. Maxell; Committee on Sheep, Swine and Poultry, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Feeley, Mr. Gould; Committee on Trials of Speed, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Ross; Committee on the Hall, Mr. Vickery, President, the Secretary, Mr. Dunn.

—The Fair will probably be held in Town Hall, Fairfield, where there will be trials of speed on each day, and it is believed they will add much to the interest of the Show. Probably the committee, who have it in charge, will offer premiums for matches between 3 and 4-year-olds, for a 3 min. purse, and a general sweepstake.

RECENT DEATHS. Mr. John F. Ferris, agent of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, died in Dallas, Texas, Saturday morning. Mr. Ferris was married and leaves a widow, who was with her husband. He was 35 years old, born in Greenwich, Conn., and came to Portland with the company when it moved to Portland, and had the State agency for Maine. He was very successful. In January 1885, he took the general superintendency of the agencies in the department of the West, with headquarters at Denver, Col. He had been very successful in all his efforts, and was personally very agreeable, and had many friends in Portland and elsewhere. He died of paralysis of the heart, and some of the papers report that he died suddenly in a saloon.

—Miss Sallicia Abbott, sister of the late Jabob Abbott, died at Farmington, Monday of last week, aged 85. She was the amanuensis of her brother, the historian, and a cultured Christian woman. The funeral took place Saturday. There were present Rev. Edward Abbott of Cambridge, Mass., Lucy, daughter of Hon. Austin Abbott, and Mrs. Rev. Ely Abbott of New York. The remains were buried in the family lot in Brunswick.

The allowance of seeds of each Senator and Representative consists of 6,000 paper packages of vegetable seed, 500 of flower seed, 300 of tobacco, 20 quarts of sorghum, 90 of corn, 60 of grass, 28 of sugar beet, and 32 of cotton seed. It is not, as has been falsely stated, unlimited. Although this seems to be an immense amount of seed, yet when it is considered that each one's allowance must be distributed among several thousand constituents, it will be seen that it is hardly enough to go around. Probably there are very few of the Congressmen who at this time have any of their allowance remaining. It has been frequently the case in the past that the quality of the seed furnished by the government has been rather the reverse of first class. Indeed Agricultural Department seeds have been rather a byword among jokers. But this can no longer be done. All seeds now sent out by the Agricultural Department are tested before they are accepted by the government, and when sent out are warranted to germinate if properly planted and tended.

Dakota can't afford to be kept out of the Union much longer, for if she is one of her cyclones will encircle the nation in one grand net work of destruction; that is, if the following editorial from the *Progress*, published there, is a true representation of the state of affairs:

Dakota is the Queen of the Prairie States. Her throne is the lap of a line of silver mountains. Her foot-stool is the subsoil of a golden prairie. Her sceptre is the wisdom and grace of a people whose trust is in God. Her Maids of Honor are Wheat and Silver, Flax and Cattle. Her Knights are men of brain with hands of brawn. Her Palace is carpeted with green. Her Courts are paved with jasper. Waterfalls tinkle in the sunlight on her borders. The everlasting hills rise up to guard her from her enemies. Her men are full of manly forbearance and courage. Her women of womanliness and grace. She is young. She is bright. She is altogether lovely to look upon. Spring-time in March. Harvest in June. Beautiful in September. Mild in December. Dignified in January. Always a darling. We throw her a Kiss.

Joseph H. Reall, President of the American Agricultural and Dairy Association, in making war on bogus butter before the committee of Congress, presents the following facts:

It takes ten quarts of milk on the average to make one pound of butter. To compete with butterine at 10 cents per pound, the factory must make the milk into cheese at three-quarters of one cent per quart, which is what it would net after deducting the cost of manufacture by the creamery three cents per pound, allowing nothing for freight and commission. But if by these two cents per quart for milk, butter must net him twenty cents per pound. When you recall the fact that milk is retailed for eight and ten cents per quart, you will realize how little the farmer receives for his milk; and when you consider that it takes a good cow to produce ten quarts of milk a day, and that the average is only about six quarts, you will see how little is realized per diem at two cents per quart for milk, out of which must be deducted the cost of feeding and caring for the cow.

MR. HUBBARD VINDICATED. Mr. H. P. Hubbard has been notified by the prosecuting attorney of DeKalb county, Missouri, to which county the criminal proceedings arising from the Dr. Richmond litigation were transferred from St. Joseph, Buchanan county, that he has Dr. Richmond in custody, and that the reason for his action is that after a full investigation he has been unable to obtain any evidence to sustain the charges. He adds that it is his opinion that when the prosecution was brought it never was intended to bring it to trial. This is regarded as a complete vindication of Mr. Hubbard from the attacks of his enemies in Missouri as well as those nearer home.—*New Haven Morning News* of April 8th.

We have been favored with weather that has whittled down the snow, unlocked the streams, and that has rendered impossible disastrous ice freshets in the rivers. There is considerable snow left, but it will speedily take its departure, and the farmer will soon be rejoicing as he goes to his spring's work.

The remains of Mr. E. F. Whitehouse, one of the victims of the Fitchburg railway horror, will be brought to his old home in Unity for interment. At a meeting of prominent railroad men in Boston, Friday, a committee was chosen to accompany them to their destination.

For the Maine Farmer.

Gladstone.

The foremost statesman of the present age is unquestionably William E. Gladstone. Most of our distinguished public men are politicians rather than statesmen. A politician is for himself first, and for his party next, and if for the country at all, it is only a subordinate aim subject to the other two objects. Let it be granted, that a man in public office must be to a certain degree a politician; but Gladstone is not only a politician, but a scholar of high standing, a successful literary man, a powerful orator, a skilful financier, and a Christian statesman. For many years no public measure has been brought forward, even when he was not in office, on which his opinion has not exerted a strong influence. This is due to his superb administrative ability and his grasp of all the possible issues of any act of legislation, and still more to his known integrity of purpose and single-mindedness, and his moral force of character.

H. K. B.

HIS YOUTH AND EDUCATION.

Gladstone's political education commenced in his boyhood. His father, Mr. John Gladstone, was a Liverpool merchant, was prominent in public affairs, and a member of Parliament successively from Lancaster, Woodstock and Berwick. William E. was born at Liverpool Dec. 29, 1809, and was the fourth son. The celebrated George Canning, afterwards premier, was intimate in the family, and before the boy was twelve years old he could talk familiarly with him political topics which he and Canning had discussed together. At the age of 12 he was sent to Eton College, where he was studious, and though of stripling health, was not addicted to athletic sport. He became a sound classical scholar, and an accurate and careful thinker. In 1829 he went to Oxford University, where he devoted himself to study, and in 1831 graduated with the highest honors. His training was that of a man who had cultivated his whole intellectual and moral powers for the service of his country.

HIS PUBLIC CAREER.

In 1833, Mr. Gladstone was elected to Parliament from Newark, when about 23 years of age. He was at first a Tory or Conservative. In 1834, he took office under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, but resigned when the Whigs came in in 1835. In 1838, he published an argument in favor of the union of church and State, which Macaulay said, "though not a good book," showed "more than the ordinary merit of good books," had eloquent passages, and evinced patient thought. In 1839, he married a daughter of Sir Stephen R. Glynne. In 1841 he was again in the ministry with Sir Robert Peel, but resigned because the financial skill and ability, and with Peel was classed with the Conservative Liberals. He represented Oxford University from 1847 till 1865, when he was defeated by the Tory candidate, but elected for Lancashire. In 1860 his speech of four hours on the financial budget was considered a masterly specimen of oratory. The Tory *Quarterly Review* called it a "terrible combination of relentless logic and dauntless imagination."

Peel died in 1850 from a fall from his horse, and soon after Gladstone became the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, a position which he may be said to have held ever since, although once he attempted to retire for a year or two. He was a leading member of Palmerston's ministry from 1859 to 1865, and in 1866, on by a large majority of the roads will be complete. All the roads except the Louisville and Nashville and the Cairo Short Line are receiving and handling all the freight, and the Louisville and Nashville trains authorized by the business to be done. An attempt was made to fire the Missouri Pacific freight depot at West Kansas City Monday night. An officer discovered an unknown man in the act of lighting a pile of shavings placed against the building. The miscreant escaped, though the officer sent several bullets after him.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A fearful accident occurred on the Fitchburg railroad, in Massachusetts, Wednesday night, by which a train of cars was hurled down an embankment to a river, a distance of about 200 feet. The doomed train was the express from Boston to Greenfield. It was an express train, and consisted of a baggage car, smoker, sleeping car, mail car, and two passenger coaches. The point where the accident occured is the most dangerous on the road. The train was hard to find a worse place for an accident. The track runs on the edge of an embankment 200 feet above Deerfield river. The bank is very steep and covered with huge boulders and masses of shale rock with which the road bed has been filled. When the train arrived at this point the track commenced to settle under it for a distance covering half a mile. The cars broke from the trucks and went rolling over and over down the precipice. The engine broke from the tender, but the rest of the train, including the tender, went down the bank. The baggage car was smashed, and to add to the horrors of the scene three of them almost at once caught fire. The groans and screams of the poor imprisoned passengers filled the air with terror. Those of the passengers who were not hurt rendered all the aid possible to the wounded. One of the cars went into the river, and it is believed that some of the dead floated down stream, and have not been found. Two of the little children of H. G. Littlejohn, the engineer, were killed, one dying in the arms of Nicholas Dorgan. The engineer himself died the next morning. The fireman escaped with the loss of a finger. C. P. Bell of Nashua, N. H., was injured about the back and left leg, but not dangerously. He fell into 12 feet of water, but kept his head well out of it, and saved his life by grasping a jagged rock. He swam ashore as soon as he recovered his breath. He says that several were in the water below him, and he noticed none get to the bank. The large cars were crowded. Many of the dead recovered died evidently in horrible agony judging from expressions on the faces and the positions in which they were found.

The following is a complete list of the killed so far as found:

Merritt Seeley, Boston, superintendent of the National Express Company.
E. F. Hayden, Bedford, Mass., agent of the Fisk Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass.
Charles Temple, commercial traveller, Waltham, Mass.
J. R. Gould, Millbury, Mass.
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E. F. Whitehouse, Boston, a New England traveling agent of the New England and Boston line, a native of Maine.
Mark F. Spencer, brakeman, Waltham, Mass.

Following are the names of the injured:
Michael Dougherty, Greenfield, slightly.
A. D. Cornell, Shelburne alls, slightly.
F. C. Bell, Nashua, N. H., badly but not fatal.
Conductor John Hawley, Greenfield.
E. B. S one, slightly.
C. E. Fowler, Cambridge, slightly.
A. C. Harvey, Boston, badly but not dangerously.
A. R. Warner, Greenfield, seriously.
G. S. Hayden, Shelburne Falls, slightly.
Miss A. Derby, slightly.
Adjutant Gen. Eagle Bridge, slightly.
Henry C. Couillard, Charlemont, badly.
J. E. Price, Littleton, N. H., slightly.
Charles Adams, Greenfield, slightly.
D. L. Crandall, Athol, severely shaken up but not seriously injured.
Express Messenger P. L. Streeter, Troy, N. Y., slightly.
Edward H. Arnold, North Adams, slightly.
Miss Cornell, Shelburne Falls, slightly.
Mrs. Wilcox living near Syracuse, N. Y., slightly.
Allen Cornell, Shelburne Falls, slightly.
Aaron Lewis, (colored), porter of the palace car, slightly.
Fred Sturtevant, baggage master, slightly.
Walter Parker, Cambridge, N. Y., brakeman, slightly.
G. W. Dunnell, Boston, badly bruised.
Miss Mary Gowing, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., seriously.
Henry A. Scribner, mail agent, Waltham, slightly.
A. M. Watkins, Oswego, N. Y., internally.
D. M. Peckham of Orange, and F. F. Finch of Boston, are yet missing.

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Items of General News.

Brattleboro, Vt., voted Saturday to appropriate $5,000 for a soldiers' monument.

Seventy head of Holstein cattle were sold in New York on Wednesday, netting about $8500.

The New York Senate, by a vote of 30 to 2, have annulled the franchise of the Broadway Railway company.

At last accounts no more bodies had been recovered from the wreck of the Massachusetts railroad accident.

Thaddeus Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vt., inventor of the Fairbanks' scales, died Monday morning, aged 90 years.

New Brunswick has extended municipal suffrage to women. Unmarried women may now vote at civic elections in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario.

Memorial exercises on the death of John B. Gough were held in Music Hall, Boston, Sunday. Miss Frances E. Willard was one of the speakers.

A labor demonstration in favor of the eight-hour law was held Saturday night in Chicago. Fifteen thousand attended and Jay Gould was denounced.

The intense excitement which prevailed in Laredo, Texas, culminated on Thursday in a bloody political riot, 17 persons being killed and 9 wounded.

The Legislature of British Columbia, has passed a bill prohibiting all companies chartered under its acts from employing Chinese on their works.

Senator Manning is reported to be progressing favorably toward complete recovery, and it is believed will be able to resume the general direction of the treasury department before hot weather begins.

Boston seems to believe in long pastorates. Twenty-three of Boston's ministers have served in their present positions a total of 301 years. There are three clergymen with 123 years as their total record.

A fire in the mill region of Lacrosse, Wis., destroyed a million dollars' worth of property, made four hundred persons homeless, and turned one thousand men out of work.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York World, has forwarded to the Secretary of State at Albany, his resignation as representative of the ninth New York district in Congress. He says he cannot edit a paper and do his duties as a congressman.

Rev. James Doherty, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church at Salmon Falls, N. H., died Tuesday, aged 39. He was born in Rockland, Me., ordained eight years ago at Montreal, and was pastor at Salmon Falls for four years.

A dwelling in St. Stephen, owned by the Robert Watson estate and Garrett Barrington, was burned Sunday, with its entire contents. The family barely escaped with their lives from the upper story windows. Loss on building $600; insured $400; on furniture $1500; insured $1,000.

About 175 members of the Senate and House of Massachusetts, met on to a legislative dinner at the Revere House, Boston, Tuesday evening. President Fillsbury, of the Senate, presided during the first half of the evening, and Speaker Brackett during the remainder. Speeches were made by several members.

Gladstone's home rule bill passed to its second reading, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, amid great rejoicing. The motion that leave be given to introduce the bill, was put by the speaker and agreed to without division, amid protracted and enthusiastic cheering. Gladstone stated that the second reading of the bill would be fixed for the sixth of May.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate Monday: Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee, to be circuit judge of the United States for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, in place of John Baxter, deceased; S. O. Coffin, to be collector of customs for the district of Edgartown, Mass.; Philander Cobb, to be collector of customs for the district of Plymouth, Mass.

By the failure of Rogers Brothers, proprietors of the great flour mill at Bristol, Pa., many poor people have loaned their mites to the company, will lose their entire savings. The money was borrowed in amounts ranging from $50 to $5000, and in many cases the laboring people, who had implicit confidence in the firm, placed their entire savings in their hands.

Saturday morning, Mr. J. Miller, who lives in Oakdale, in the southeasterly portion of Bangor, discovered a bundle of clothing in a pine grove, off Dartmouth street. The clothing proved to be portions of a woman's apparel, parts of which were covered with blood. The clothing was of good material and fashionably made. It is thought that the wearer of the clothing was murdered, her wearing apparel taken off, and the body concealed elsewhere.

Several more important arrests have been made in New York city—Alderman W. H. Mills, and James A. Richmond, President of the Broadway Surface Railway, both on the charge of bribery. Thomas Cleary, Michael Duffy, Louis Campbell, Ladwig Fullgraff, Arthur J. McQuade, Thomas Shields and Patrick Farley, members of the board of New York Aldermen of 1884, were all arrested in New York city, Tuesday morning.

A fatal riot occurred in the city of Lyons, France, at Graud's silk mills. A sub-prefect and a number of gendarmes attempted to close up the chapel connected with the mills, and were resisted by the operatives and local residents. The gendarmes persisted, and an open fight ensued. The populace, the larger portion of whom were women, seized stones and sticks and the soldiers used their fire arms. One woman was shot dead and a number of men were badly wounded. The sub-prefect and three of his gendarmes were wounded.

On Saturday forenoon, fire broke out in the picker room of the Pemberton mill in Lawrence, Mass. All the operatives were sent out. Eight men were in the room when the fire started, and a large quantity of material was in the building. At 12.30 P. M., the roof of the rear building fell in, burying ten persons, including four firemen. The fire was confined to the picker mill in which it originated, and the loss taken directly on the building is about $100,000. On this there was an insurance of $86,000. John Miller, an employé, was killed by being pinned beneath the falling timbers.

The arrangements now made for the memorial services at General Grant's tomb at Riverside Park on Decoration Day, under the auspices of the G. A. R. the Army and Navy are as follows: Senator John A. Logan will deliver the oration, the Rev. Dr. H. S. Storrs of Brooklyn, will offer the prayer; the Amphion Society will sing, the 71st Regiment will give a salute and salvo, and the 1st Battery N. G. S. N. Y. will furnish the man-of-war U. S. N. General Sheridan and staff will be present. A number of Grand Army posts will also be present.

Dr. Brinton H. Warner, a young Baltimore physician, died the other day of hydrophobia, produced by a bite from a little dog last Christmas. He had saved the dog from being run over by a horse car. In his fearful sufferings, all the most acute symptoms of rabies developed. He would not allow the window to be opened, recoiled from water, imagined there were dogs under his bed and in the cupboard of his room. His eyeballs started from their sockets and he frothed at the mouth. During the paroxysms he would howl and then bark like a dog.

An eighteen-foot boiler, weighing 4,900 pounds, in J. A. Church's sash and blind factory in Brattleboro, Vt., exploded, Tuesday, completely demolishing the brick boiler house, and bricks from which were hurled through the side of the factory barely missing a number of employés. The boiler was thrown into the air 30 feet and landed 250 feet away in R. A. Brown's barn, killing a horse. Roofs and windows of dwellings near the factory were broken by the debris. The boiler struck within a few feet of two men, who saw it coming but were spell-bound and unable to move. Loss, $3,000; cause of explosion unknown.

Congressman Boutelle has presented the petition of a large number of citizens of Piscataquis and Penobscot counties for a bill requiring scientific temperance instruction in the public schools; and Mr. Dingley of G. W. Rawley and 90 others of St. George, Me., for a bill granting the use of pilotage rights to American sailing vessels that is enjoyed by American steam vessels. Senator Frye has presented a resolution of the Pomona Grange of Kennebec county, Maine, urging the passage of the bill for imposing a tax of 10 cents a pound upon all forms of artificial butter. Mr. Milliken has presented petitions of masters and mates of sailing vessels of Brooksville, Jonesport, Castine, Islesboro, Sullivan and Machiasport to be licensed as pilots; also of citizens of Waldo and Somerset counties for the passage of a scientific temperance bill. Mr. Dingley has presented the petitions of citizens of Franklin, Androscoggin and Knox counties for a bill requiring scientific temperance instruction in the public schools of the Territories and District of Columbia; also the petition of the Knights of Labor assemblies of Auburn and Rockport, Me. for a liberal appropriation for internal improvements, and especially for the construction of the Hennepin Canal.

The Senate has passed the bill for the admission of Washington territory to the Union. In the House of Representatives, Saturday, bills were passed for the establishment of light houses at Crab Tree Ledge, Portland harbor, Me., and at Lubec Narrows, both on the Maine coast. A provision was also adopted repealing any law which prohibits the employment of persons over 45 years of age in the light-house service. In the House of Representatives the bill providing for a free coinage of silver was defeated by a vote of 161 to 126. Bills have passed the House for the construction of two steam vessels and a lightship in connection with the light-house service. Before the bills were passed, Mr. Dingley of Maine secured the adoption of amendments requiring them to be built in American ship yards and by the lowest responsible bidder. Mr. Frye's resolution, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that Congress should not provide foreay joint commission, passed the Senate on Tuesday.

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

(Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.)

WATERTOWN, April, 13, 1886.

Names of Drovers.	No. Oxen.	Cows.	Veals.
Glines & Weston,	36	00	00
C. H. Morrill,	6	00	15
S. H. Wardwell,	38	00	10
J. H. Fogg,	20	00	00
F. H. Coolidge & Son,	40	30	40
Elijah Smith,	00	16	32
Geo. Dyer,	00	4	4
I. C. Libby,	20	32	55

We are very glad to report to our farmers in Maine that the rise noted last week was sustained, and another notch in the steelyards gained as we pushed the butchers up still another ¼ cent, making them pay for our best Maine oxen 8¾ dead weight. As we predicted last week, we believe the bottom has been reached and better prices may be looked for in the future, which must be pleasant news to our farmers who have fed cattle this winter, if obliged to be sold at former market prices, would be a losing operation and very discouraging to our cattle interests. Let them rise; we will keep you posted. We think the cow trade will rally if beef advances.

The dealers in New England are using some common sense, and come light loaded with these most useful animals. A more healthy trade is looked for. Veal sells well at full prices. The demand for working oxen holds on, but will soon be over as our neighboring States, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, are beginning to feel and see the benefit the millers of the look green, while the boys in their seed, plowing soil are busy putting in their seed, plowing boeming; they have not sold better than this present week since war times. I am sorry our farmers have not fed some of these flocks, as there is money in the business: hope they will study the question of feeding sheep, and next year be able to send along some valuable lots.

SALES.

E. Smith sold one choice five-year-old red cow at $50; two good cows at $40 each; one choice Jersey cow, $40; 32 veal calves at 6c each. S. H. Wardwell sold 10 oxen at 8½c dressed weight, estimated to dress 1100 lbs.; pair workers, 7 ft., 30 hundred, at 1100 lbs.; pair workers, 7 ft., 30 hundred, at $165. F. H. Coolidge sold 5 choice cows at $45 each; three common ones for $100 for the lot. C. H. Morrill sold two oxen, 6 ft., 6 in., at $90; one extra cow warranted to give 16 qts. per day, at $50. Glines & Weston sold pair of workers, 6 ft., 8 in., 2800 lbs., at $125; pair 6 ft., 10 in., 2000 lbs., at $130. I. C. Libby sold pair two-year-old steers, raised and fed by Phineas Goodwin, Burnham, Me., at 4¾c live weight, 2250 lbs; two other steers, 2250 lbs; two other steers, 2000 lbs; one pair oxen, 6 ft., 6 in., at $120 for the pair; four good average cows at $40 each; 55 veal calves at 6c, live weight; four choice oxen, well fatted, nice stock, at 5¾c live weight, equal to 9¼ dressed.

REMARKS.

Either the Knights of Labor troubles on the western railroads or from natural and legitimate results of supply and demand, our markets are improving both in price and demand, which should stimulate farmers to try again, although we have had a hard time on beef since last fall. One very flattering feature of the market is the sharp demand for mutton and lambs. Well fatted flocks of old sheep brought this week 6 cts. live, or $7 to $8 per head. Lambs brought all any one asked. This certainly indicates a bright future for this class of stock, for when the west are short we are all right. Veals are destined to be good property for several years to come, as lots of people got discouraged at low prices and went out. It is better for farmers to carry a steady hand, as it is sure to come daylight after the darkest night.

I. C. LIBBY.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, April 13.

Amount of live stock at market—Cattle 98, Sheep and Lambs 5600, Horses 192, number of Western Cattle 906, Swine 12,635.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs live weight—Extra quality $5 75 @ 6 25; first quality $5 37½@5 62½; second quality 4 25@5 12½; third quality 3 62½@4 12½; poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 00@3 50.

Brighton Hides 6¼c per lb; Brighton Tallow 4 cents per lb; Country Hides 6 per lb; Country Tallow 2½c per lb; Calf Skins 10c per lb; Sheep and Lamb Skins $1 50 each; sheared sheep skins 12½c.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By Number.	Price per 100 lbs live wt.	Live Average wt.
A. N. Monroe	5 25 @	1140
do	18 6 10	1380
do	15 5 90	1323
do	15 5 55	1250
do	16 6 10	1370
do	16 6 20	1454
Farrell & McFlynn	10 5 87½	1200
do	10 5 80	1100
do	5 5 50	1000
do	6 5 75	1250
do	6 5 62½	1030
do	7 5 37½	1050
do	5 5 35	1002
do	4 5 25	980

Trade for Western Cattle was more active than it has been for several weeks past. Prices were firmer, Cattle suitable for butchers' trade selling at prices ranging from $5 @6 30 per 100 lbs. live weight. The supply brought in for the week has been light, a part of which was taken for the export trade. Cattle cost higher at Chicago, and most of the stock brought into market was of a good grade of beeves. H. Bird & Co., of 38 and 40 Faneuil Hall Market, had 2 Heifers and 1 Steer, which were bought expressly for them at the West that were said to be as nice beeves as were ever in the market, weighing over 6000 lbs. at the West and 1970 lbs. each landed at the yards.

SHEEP AND LAMBS. Nearly all from the West were owned by G. W. Hollis & Co., Sheep costing from 6¼@7¼c. and Lambs 7¼@8c. per lb. live weight landed at the slaughter houses.

SWINE. Western Fat Hogs are costing from 4½@5c. per lb. live weight. All were taken directly from the cars to the block for slaughter. In our number we include all the Western Fat Hogs brought in over the the several railroads for the week, all being owned by butcherar

Boston Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, April 13.

FLOUR. The demand for Flour is very moderate, and purchases are made only in small lots. Prices are about the same, but are of course weak and on the downward turn. We quote Western superfine at $3 15@3 50; common extras at $3 60@3 90; medium extras at $4@4 25; choice extras at $4 25@4 50; Minnesota bakers at $4 25@4 60 per bbl. In roller Flour we notice sales of New York at $4 60 @4 85; Michigan, $4 70@4 90 and Ohio, Indiana and Illinois at $4 75@5 25 per bbl. Michigan stone ground, $4 40@4 80 per bbl. In spring wheat patents sales at $5 25@5 60, and winter at $5 25@5 50 per bbl. Corn Meal in fair demand at $2 25@2 35 per bbl. Oat meal at $4 75@5 30 for fine, and $5 25@6 00 for cut. Rye Flour at $3 25@3 75 per bbl.

GRAIN. Corn is in better demand and firm with sales of steamer yellow at 50½c, steamer mixed at 50c. Oats are firmer and we quote fancy at 46@47c; No. 2 white 43c; No 3 white at 42c, and mixed at 40½@42c per bush as to quality. Bran is easier and spring sells at $15 50 16 00, and $17 00 for white; Fine Feed and Middlings at $15 50@19; Cotton Seed Meal at $23 25 on spot and $22 25 to arrive.

PROVISIONS. Pork has been in active demand and prices have ruled firm, with sales of old mess at $10 75 @11, and new at $12; extra prime at $9 50 @10; and clear and backs at $12 50@13 50 per bbl. Beef is in good demand, with sales of mess and extra mess at $6 50@9 50, and plate and family at $10 50@11 50 per bbl. Lard is steady at 6½@6¾c per lb. Smoked Hams at 9¼@10c per lb, as to quality and size.

PRODUCE. Butter is in steady demand and rules firm. We quote Northern and Eastern creamery at 30@32c for Eastern tubs, 27@30c for Northern firsts, and 23@25c for extra seconds. Western creamery at 32@33c for extra firsts, and 27@30c for firsts; Northern dairy is selling at 25@30c for extra; Western dairy at 18@20c for firsts, and 13@15c for seconds. In addition creamery there have been sales of extra at 27@28c, and ladle packed extra sells at 24@25c per lb. Cheese continues firm and in good demand; sales of Northern extra at 11@11½c; fancy at 12; good to choice at 9½@10c, and common at 5@8c; Eggs are steady and we quote sales of extra Eastern at 14½c, and fancy at 15c; Southern at 13@13½c; New York and Vermont at 14@14½c, and Western at 14 @—c per doz. Beans are quiet and we quote Vermont at $1 65@1 70; New York at $1 45@1 50; medium at $1 30@1 35 including handpicked. Canada peas are selling in small lots at 65@66c as to quality. Potatoes are in moderate demand and sales are easier, with sales of Rose at 30@35c; Hebrons at 55@60c, and Prolific at 50@55c per bu. as to quality. Dried Apples are dull and nominal, at 5@6c per lb. for evaporated. Green apples are quiet, with No. 1 Baldwins at $1 25@1 50 and 50@1 00 for No. 2. Poultry is in steady demand and market strong. Choice Turkeys at 12@13½c, and Chickens at 12@13c. HAY. There is a firm feeling, but the demand is moderate; we quote best Northern and Eastern at $18@19, and medium at $15 @17 per ton. Rye straw is selling at $19@ 20 per ton.

New York Money Market.

United States Bonds,	New York, April 13.	
"	6's (reg.)	101½
"	New 4½'s (reg.)	112¾
"	" (coup.)	112¾
"	New 4's (reg.)	126¾
"	4's (coup.)	126¾
"	Pacific 6's '95	127½

Wool Market.

TUESDAY, April 13.

The demand does not improve, and the market has been very dull and prices rule in favor of buyers.

Items and Incidents.

A Chicago reporter on his way from a theatre to his office, dropped into Sam Jones' meeting and was converted. There was a similar incident in Boston during the Moody tabernacle meetings.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, With Hypophosphites, in incipient consumption seems to possess remedial powers of great efficacy. It heals the irritation of the throat and lungs. Makes pure blood and builds up and fortifies the system against further inroads by disease.

An incorporated "Jackson Memorial Association" is actively raising funds, mostly in Virginia and South Carolina, for a monument to Stonewall Jackson.

After using all the humbug liniments and salves with sure failure, go and get of your druggist a *Hop Plaster*. The strongest and best porous plaster ever made. Vastly superior to all other external remedies. The complete pain-allaying virtues of fresh Hops combined with strengthening Gums and Burgundy Pitch. 25c.

By a Japanese process, seaweed is made into paper so transparent that it may be substituted for window glass.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin, etc. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose.

Not a particle of fruit of any kind was found by a Paris chemist in "currant jelly" which he analyzed lately, and which had been put up expressly for import to this country.

Remarked by R. C. Joiner of Allen, P. O. Hillsdale Co., Mich.: "Nothing gave my rheumatism such quick relief as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.—believe it infallible for rheumatics."

Four miles from Eau Claire, Wis., in a log cabin in the brush, Mrs. Mercerindahl, aged 37, Sunday, gave birth to four male babies, weighing five pounds each. They are alive, bright-eyed and healthy. All will live. The mother is doing well.

Educated and experienced.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass., who have a thorough knowledge of pharmacy, and many years practical experience in the business. It is prepared with the greatest skill and care, under the direction of the men who originated it. Hence Hood's Sarsaparilla may be depended upon as a thoroughly pure, honest, and reliable medicine.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in New York, reported the investigation of 483 cases of cruelty, of which 156 were prosecuted, 151 convictions were obtained, and houses were procured for 220 children.

"All men are born free and equal," but the difficulty is that some men are born equal to half a dozen others.

No discovery of the age has proved such a boon to suffering humanity as "ANAKESIS," the only absolutely infallible cure for Piles. Sold by Druggists. Samples sent *free*. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York.

A boy died in Grand Falls, last Friday, after a brief sickness. A short time before his death he vomited up a snake about 18 inches long. It is supposed that he swallowed a small water snake some time previous, and that it had grown and was the cause of his death.

Those who have used the BOSS ZINC and LEATHER COLLAR PADS and ANKLE BOOTS say they are the best and cheapest, because most durable. They will last a lifetime. Sold by Harness makers on 60 days' trial. DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis.

Names Claimed.

I claim the name of Victor Hugo for my dark brown stallion, foaled July 2d, 1883, bred by C. Hilton of New Portland, and got by Daniel Boone, dam by Hilton horse, he by Norton horse, he by Old Eaton, 2nd dam by Golden Rea-on, 3d dam by Messenger. Victor Hugo stands 15¾ hands high without shoes, and weighs 1,000 pounds in this flesh. Is a fast stepper. I also claim name of Bleney Hasset for my black stud colt with star and dot on nose, and hind ankles white; was foaled in 1885, bred by Dr. Twaddel of North Anson, and raised by George B. Gage of Madison, got by Daniel Boone, dam by Knox. is a very promising colt. I refused $125 for him in December. Is owned in company with C. B. Gray.

I have a nice mare colt here, three years old this spring, stands sixteen hands high, and weighs 1120 pounds; is dark gray, very stylish and fine disposition. Was imported from New Brunswick in the winter last. Is said to be by Blackwood, he by Alexander's Norman, dam by Hartford, he by Knapsack's Hambletonian. Said mare owned by C. H. Neal of New Brunswick, and left with me to be bred to my stallion Victor Hugo. J. T. JORDAN.

East News Portland, April 5th.

Have you heard of Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm. It is really wonderful how rapidly it cures Coughing, Throat and Lung Troubles.

Special Notices.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. 48&0

Married.

In this city, April 12, by Rev. C. W. Bradlee, assisted by Rev. A. W. Pottle of Waterville, Rev. Chas. S. Cumpings to Adelie F. Larrabee of Bridgton.

In Atkinson, March 28, Jonathan Robbins of Milo, to Mrs. Angeline O. Parsons of Atkinson.

In Belfast, April 3, Chas. W. Coombs to Agnes L. West, both of Belfast; April 3, Oscar C. Wentworth to Eugenia L. Sawyer, both of Knox.

In Bean's Corner, Jay, April 3, Charles R. Ranger to Lizzie M. Dixon, both of Jay.

In Bath, April 3, John F. Wyman to Mary E. Rowell.

In Chester, April 7, Moses R. Staples to Ida M. Crouse, both of Lincoln.

In Chelsea, April 1, Wilfred F. Drake to Mattie A. Hassam.

In Casco, March 28, Royal S. Poland of Peru, to Sarelda L. Copp of Casco.

In Charlotte, N. C., March 25, George E. Murphy of Atlanta, Ga., to Ella M. Holley of Farmington, Maine.

In Carmel, April 4, Stephen Wing of Stetson, to Mrs. Nancy E. Philbrook of Carmel.

In Clinton, March 31, Harry D. Stewart of Bangor, to Georgia H. Brown of Clinton.

In Fryeburg, April 6, John F. Gilman, Jr., to Laura E. Bennett, both of Fryeburg.

In Pittsburg, April 3, Fred H. Spark to Nellie E. Rollins.

In Farmington, April 3, Herbert T. Parker to Lizzie E. Millett, both of Farmington.

In Freeport, April 6, Herbert A. Walker to Florence E. Gould, both of Freeport.

In Hudson, March 13, James N. Tibbetts of Hudson, to Lottie E. Hurd of Kenduskeag.

In Hallowell, April 10, Orin Eugene Benner to Minnie B. Austin, both of Hallowell.

In Knox, March 28, Samuel P. Ryan to Susie B. Sanborn, both of Knox.

In Levant, Dec. 25, Hermon G. Staples of Glenburn, to Eva A. Clark of Hermon; March 24, George B. Grant of Bangor, to Minnie M. Overlock of Hermon; March 25, George H. Linnell of Skowhegan, to Jennie E. Sherburn of Levant; April 2, Horace Lord of Levant to Ann H. Fitz of Corinth.

In Lincolnville, March 30, Charles L. Wyman to Lizzie S. Fletcher, both of Lincolnville.

In North Berwick, March 24, Sumner C. Morrell to Kate H. Abbott; April 3, Albert E. Chadbourne to Nellie M. Hussey.

In Naples, April 3, James W. Lombard of Baldwin, to Almira E. Chaplin of Naples.

In Portland, April 9, Arthur S. Millikeh of Deering, to Lizzie M. White of Portland; April 6, Aaron Wood, aged 77 years, to Mrs. Mary Ann Wood, aged 70 years.

In Phippsburg, March 26, John A. Small to Sarah D. Cutting.

In Sherman, April 7, Winfield S. Kellogg to Mrs. Ida E. Webster, both of Patten.

In Skowhegan, April 4, Edwin R. Wyman to Vira M. Holmes, both of Skowhegan.

In Searsmont, April 3, C. P. Black of Morrill, to Corn M. Greer of Belmont.

In Thomaston, March 27, Capt. John W. Sleeper of Union, formerly of Rockland, to Addie W., youngest daughter of Judge Ed. Doe of Thomaston.

In Union, March 20, Lewis Young to Martha A. Davis; both of Warren; March 29, Gardiner L. Daniels of Union, to Mrs. Mary E. Cushing of Warren.

In Washburn, March 27, Milton Stairs to Mary V. Arvin.

In Winterport, April 3, Robert R. Byard to Eva Wentworth, both of Winterport.

In Windsor, March 28, Charles J. Ames to Carrie M. Austin, both of Vassalboro.

In Wells, March 28, Fred C. Beckwith of Belfast, to Lizzie M. Choate of Windsor.

Died.

In this city, April 13, Martha A., wife of James Savage, aged 55 years, 6 months.

In Augusta, at Insane Hospital, April 1, Thomas White of Chelsea, aged 31 years.

In Ash Point, South Thomaston, March 30, wife of Capt. S. A. Thompson, aged 45 years.

In Bethel, April 3, Sarah, widow of the late Andrew Deane, aged 90 years, 4 months.

In Bangor, April 8, Lucinda L. Towle, widow of the late Josiah Towle, aged 79 years, 10 months; April 8, Colonel Elijah Gordon, aged 82 years; April 8, Hattie E., daughter of Wm. H. Glines, aged 8 years; April 7, the infant twin son of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Green, aged 70 years, 11 months; April 5 Leroy Wilson Atkins, aged 1 year, 9 months; April 4, Anastasia, wife of the late Walter Dennett, aged 66 years.

In Brewer, April 4, William Ireland, aged 60 years; April 5, Addie L., wife of Isaiah D. Gore, formerly of Saccarappa, aged 36 years.

In Biddeford, March 2, Louise Wilde, aged 74 years; March 26, Mary Kimball, aged 81 years; April 4, Thomas Brady, aged 72 years.

In Brownville, April 3, of diphtheria, Olive J., second daughter of D. Wesley and Mary E. Sawyer, aged 10 years, 6 months; Feb. 15, Ada L., daughter of Orville T. and Mary J. Gilddeu, aged 22 years.

In Boston, March 11, Seth Wood, formerly of Garliner, aged 73 years, 1 months.

In Chesterville, Mrs. Betsey Yeaton, aged 60 years.

In Calais, April 4, John Geer, aged 71 years, 6 months.

In Campobello, April 1, Thomas Brown, aged 85 years.

In Dover, March 26, Annie A. Frost, wife of Stephen Frost, aged 31 years.

In Dedham, April 2, Maria B. Morse, widow of the late John Morse of Dedham, aged 69 years.

In East Dixmont, March 30, Morlon Adams, aged 32 years.

In Eastport, April 1, Maggie Lee, aged 24 years; April 5, Mrs. Eliza O'Grady, aged 72 years; April 1, Mary Black, aged 41 years; March 29, Mrs. Alice A. Foster, aged 30 years.

In Farmingdale, April 2, Ella, wife of Alphonso Wing, aged 35 years.

In Falmouth, March 29, Josephine M. Allen, only daughter of George W. and S. R. Allen, aged 29 years, 11 months; April 3, Seward Tyler, aged 76 years, 8 months.

In Gardiner, April 5, John Libby, aged 81 years; April 6, John Hennessy, aged 63 years; April 8, Mrs. Mary A. Jewett, aged 87 years.

In Indian Island, April 5, Mrs. Mary Kay, aged 73 years, 3 months.

In Isle au Haut, April 2, Joshua Dunbar, aged 50 years, 2 months.

In Lubec, March 29, Stephen Morang, aged 23 years.

In Montville, March 30, John Evans, Esq., aged 86 years, 6 months.

In Mt. Vernon, March 30, Benj. Charles Robinson, aged 66 years, 5 months.

In Machias, March 30, April 8, Aaron Holden, aged 87 years, 6 months, formerly of Portland.

In New York City, March 30, A. V. Pearsall, husband of H. P. Randall, formerly of Jay, aged 52 years.

In New Vineyard, March 30, William Parlin, aged about 50 years.

In Orland, March 30, Mrs. Mary T. Stubbs, aged 61 years.

In Orono, April 4, William McNamara, aged 33 years.

In Portland, April 3, Lucy Holmes, aged 81 years, 8 months; April 3, Edward R. Burns, aged 31 years; April 6, Miss Willie Ferris, aged 65 years; April 4, John Malpey, aged 56 years; April 4, Juda Ryan, aged 65 years; April 8, Mrs. Mary Ann Lowell, aged 71 years; April 8, Hannah M., wife of Robert Hamilton, aged 52 years; April 7, at the Maine General Hospital, Martha A. Chase, aged 62 years; April 8, Rufus Emery of Buxton, aged 83 years.

In Phillips, March 30, Clinton A. Hunter, aged 49 years.

In Paris, Canada West, March 23, Mrs. Sarah K. Baker, widow of the late Rev. John Baker, aged about 66 years.

In Raymond, Village, April 3, Timothy Moore, aged 74 years, 6 months, formerly of Lewiston.

In Richmond, April 3, Maggie Hall, aged 27 years, 1 month; April 6, Martha J., wife of Alvin R. Merriman, aged 60 years, 1 month.

In Skowhegan, March 26, Mrs. Abbie F. Pierce, aged 60 years, 9 months.

In Saco, April 3, Martha D. Baker, aged 80 years, 3 mo-ths; March 31, Abigail C., wife of the late Nathaniel Deering, aged 86 years, 6 months.

In Somerville, Mass., April 5, Jesse Paine, aged 78 years, formerly of Portland.

In Salem, Mass., March 15, Mrs. Manley Gardiner.

In Sedgwick, (Sargentville) March 22, Mrs. Nancy Wood, aged 77 years; March 25, Clarissa G. Carter, aged 70 years.

In Thomaston, April 3, Mrs. Eliza E. Young, aged 68 years, 1 month.

In Tremont, March 28, Josiah Cunningham, aged 74 years, 7 months.

In Union Falls, April 2, Joshua Locke, aged 80 years, 5 months.

In Wyman, April 6, Mrs. Esther Jackson, formerly of Waldo, aged 91 years, 6 months.

In West Baldwin, April 5, Nathaniel P. Burnell, aged 83 years.

In Waldoboro, March 23, Edwin Howe, formerly of Cooper's Mills, Windsor.

In Windham, April 5, Eliza Little, aged 84 years, 6 months.

In Warren, March 30, Mrs. Rebecca Hall, aged 81 years; April 2, James Kellock, aged 70 years; April 3, Warren Fuller, aged 1 month, 3 weeks.

In Waldoboro, April 4, Mrs. Charlotte Young, aged 79 years, 4 months.

100 Doses

One Dollar. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which this can be truly said; and it is an unanswerable argument as to the strength and positive economy of this great medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of roots, herbs, barks, etc., long and favorably known for their power in purifying the blood; and in combination, proportion, and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla is *peculiar to itself.*

"*For economy and comfort we use Hood's Sarsaparilla.*" Mrs. C. BREWSTER, Buffalo.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla takes *less time and quantity* to show its effect than any other preparation I have heard of. I would not be without it in the house." Mrs. C. A. M. HUBBARD, North Chili, N. Y. *100 Doses*

One Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, all humors, boils, pimples, general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints, and all affections caused by impure blood or low condition of the system. Try it.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over a year had two running sores on my neck. I took five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and consider myself entirely cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. My whole system has been built up and strengthened, my digestion improved, and my head relieved of the bad feeling. I consider it the best medicine I have ever used, and should not know how to do without it." MARY L. PERLE, Salem, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA

"Mamma," were Adam and Eve born little babies or big people?" I replied, little babies. "Well," he said, "if they were the first people, who took care of them when they were little?"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Loaded with impurities, your blood needs cleansing with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER.]

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

APPLES—$1 25@1 50 per bbl.; dried, 4@5c per lb.; evaporated 7@8c per lb.

BEANS—Pea beans $1 50@1 60; Yellow Eyes $1 50@1 65.

BUTTER—Good Firkin Butter sells for 16@18c; Ball Butter 18@22c.

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

Hope—Watch—Pray.

BY STARLEY H. HOLMES.

If you've sad and life is heavy,
If no joys light up your way;
Toil on! Be ye not disheartened;
Time will bring a brighter day—Hope!

If life's good things seem withholden,
You've no friend to cheer you on;
Be ye brave, and not discouraged!
Soon the clouds will all be gone—Watch!

If you can not tell the reason
For God's dealings with his sons;
Have ye faith! Rest in His goodness!
Ask for light, and lo! it comes—Pray!

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

LEOLINE AND MARION.

BY WILLARD N. JENKINS.

Leoline and Marion Lyndon were the daughters of a well-to-do farmer who resided in a pleasant, Maine town near a beautiful lake. Mr. Lyndon and his wife were refined, quiet people well past the meridian of life, and although trouble had frequently visited them, yet they were resigned to the will of their divine Master; they had endeavored to bring their daughters up in the fear of God, but Leoline possessed a willful spirit and during her girlhood had been rather apt to disregard their teachings. She was now twenty-two and a most lovely girl—tall, fair, with clear blue eyes, heavily lashed, and a fascinating style. Marion was fifteen, and although not as lovely as her sister, yet there was a fascination in her low, sweet voice, and her soft brown eyes were irresistible. A short time before we introduce them to your notice there had been a deep religious awakening in the neighborhood where the Lyndons resided, and Marion had sought and found the Savior. It was thought that Leoline was also deeply interested, but, although many prayers had been offered in her behalf, she remained immovable. At this juncture a young man from a neighboring city, Owen Elbert, came to the little village on a visit to a distant relative. He was soon presented to Leoline and Marion, and seemed very desirous to cultivate their acquaintance. Leoline was greatly charmed with the engaging manners and his unceasing attentions to her soon attracted notice. A rumor was circulated that they were engaged. Mr. Lyndon made frequent inquiries concerning the young man, and soon found that his character was not good; he was said to be a gambler, and it was certain that he had been seen several times in a half-intoxicated condition. In vain the kind old man and his wife plead with and urged Leoline to desist, and Marion even added her tears, but Leoline was obstinate. She loved him, she said, and she was of age; certainly she could do as she pleased. But Mr. Lyndon could not give his consent for his daughter to wed such a man as Owen Elbert.

It was a lovely evening in June. Marion was making preparations to attend a prayer meeting when Leoline entered her room.

"Are you going to meeting to-night?" Marion asked, as she went to the mirror to smooth the waves of dark brown hair.

"No, sister, not to-night." Her manner was an unusual tenderness in Leoline's voice.

Marion went close to her sister and looked into the calm blue orbs that met her gaze: "Dear Leo," she whispered, "I wish you would go to meeting, and oh! I wish that you would—would seek the unfailing Friend I have found."

Leoline did not reply for an instant, and when she did her voice had changed: "You and I are different, Marion; I suppose you are naturally better than I am. I hear nothing but sighs and sobs from morning till night! If I could settle placidly down, never see anything of the world, and marry some old farmer like Armand Elwood, I presume you would all be satisfied."

"Oh, Leoline, how can you speak so! You know that we desire nothing but your good. And in regard to Mr. Elwood, if he is a farmer, he is a true gentleman—one of nature's grand, noble men.

"And you will marry him, no doubt, think farmers are a very worthy class of people, but I would not marry one. Forgive me if I have said anything to hurt your feelings," and Leoline kissed her sister.

After Marion had gone to the prayer meeting she could not but think of Leoline's strange manner. Her parents had accompanied her and a goodly number were present. The prayers and exhortations were helpful, the singing excellent, but through all Marion was haunted by the strange look on her sister's countenance when she had kissed her, and she almost wished she had remained at home. She knew that Leoline would marry Owen Elbert, but little did she think that it would be so soon. Leoline had been left with Mrs. Morris, a worthy old lady, and a distant relative of the Lyndons, who had been for several weeks a guest at their home; but when they returned from meeting they found Mrs. Morris waiting alone in the sitting room. She explained that Leoline had gone to visit a friend and would not return until the next night; that was nothing unusual, as Leoline had many intimate friends among the young ladies of the vicinity. But later on they found that all necessary preparations had been made for her hasty marriage, and immediate flight.

The days passed and a great change came over the Lyndon household. For weeks the organ was not opened. Leoline had been passionately fond of music, and Marion tried to banish everything that would recall the old, happy days. Months went by and nothing was heard from Leoline. Mr. Lyndon went into a decline and died in less than a year, and in another year Leoline's prediction was fulfilled, for Marion married Armand Elwood. He was seventeen years her senior, but a refined, christian gentleman and she loved him devotedly.

* * * * * * * *

A year had passed since Marion's marriage. She was preparing tea in her small, neat kitchen, and her mother was knitting, with a placid face, marred, however, by deep lines of care and anxiety. Since Marion married, Mrs. Lyndon's home had been with her. Mr. Elwood was working in his garden, and when the round table was placed in the centre of the cosy dining room, and the neat china service arranged on it, Marion went out to speak to her husband. The apple orchard was gorgeous in pink and white, the air was still and sweetly perfumed. Mrs. Lyndon, alone in the kitchen, commenced singing:

"Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee."

Suddenly there was a step in the hall, the door opened, and a woman entered leading a little girl not quite two years of age.

"Mother!"

Mrs. Lyndon started from her chair, and the slender, black-robed figure threw herself into the old lady's arms.

"Mother, don't you know me?"

"Leoline, can it—is it—"

"Yes, mother, it is I. Oh, forgive your poor, erring daughter!"

"God bless you, my daughter. I never expected to see you again."

Marion came in presently and was soon followed by her husband; the surprise may be imagined, but they gave the poor wanderer a warm welcome. Owen Elbert's name was not mentioned, but after tea Marion drew her sister into the parlor and touched her black dress.

"Yes," faltered Leoline, "he is dead; but do not ask me to-night, to-morrow I will tell you all. See! little Marion is admiring your geraniums. Dear sister, how quiet and pleasant it seems here."

"My poor darling!" and Marion passed her arm around the slender waist and her gaze met the blue eyes now sad and heavy.

Leoline was not yet twenty-six, but her golden hair was plentifully streaked with silver. Her married life had evidently been very unhappy.

The next day Leoline told them all that had transpired during the three years. For the first few months her husband had been kind, but he would not let Leoline write; she was his desire to settle in a small village near Boston, where he had an uncle who was a wealthy merchant. He frequently came home intoxicated and then Leoline was one of constant fear. After her little girl was born she had hoped that her husband would be different, but he went from bad to worse. She was soon dependent on his uncle even for food. Klae ate and the clothes she wore. Pride prevented her from applying to her friends, and she often received blows from the husband who had promised to love and protect her. At length he was fatally stabbed in a drunken row and carried to the miserable place he called home. Leoline besought him to ask pardon of God, and he died praying for forgiveness. Then she decided to return to her native town where she learned of the changes which had taken place. Her voice sank to a whisper as she continued: "I discovered long ago that I never really loved my husband; his dazzling appearance fascinated me I suppose. I might have known that my good, kind father would not have withheld his consent to my marriage if—if he had been worthy. Dear father! I fear that my conduct hastened his death, but I cannot tell you what I have suffered. I did not write because I did not want my sufferings known, and I do not think I could have written a commonplace letter; I could not trust myself."

"My poor girl," murmured Mrs. Lyndon in trembling tones.

"The past is very painful to me," said Leoline sadly, "but I must tell you that I have recently found a friend in the Savior."

"I am so glad," breathed Marion, softly.

"He is indeed precious to me, and I can fully understand, dear Marion, why you were so anxious in regard to my soul's eternal safety."

So Leoline was glad to have a home in the humble cottage where peace and contentment reigned, and to-day she is a sweet, gentle woman, ever ready to visit the sick and afflicted, and anxious to do what good she can at all times. Her face is purified by that saddened expression which only comes after intense suffering. Little Marion is a lovely child, the delight of her fond grandmother's heart, and certainly the bonds of love and union in that unpretending home are very strong.

Choice Miscellany.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Little Story.

Mr. Editor: I have been minded some little time to write a bit for the *Farmer*. I will open by telling a little story: When I was quite a small shaver I remember something that has ever since seemed curious to me. It has led me to ask, do animals have a language? I remember my brother and I were in the field one day and we saw a mouse run under a old stump that had a small pile of roots around it. What was to be done? Of course we wanted to get the mouse for the cat. We beat the old stump, expecting every moment to see the little fellow skip. But no, her mouseship seemed to think it not best to come out. Something must be done. At last we hit upon a way that we thought would bring her out. We set fire to the stump and set down to watch. After having waited a long time for the mouse to appear, and had almost began to think the little thing had burned, when all at once she made her exit with four or five of her young clinging to her back. Now this is something I have never seen in all my life of 40 years, nor have I seen any one else that has seen the like. I have frightened mice from their nests, but they always go alone. It seems just as though there must have been some reasoning done there at that time, and talking too. J. K. HENDERSON.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Monkey Story.

Some years since an organ grinder was seated in the shade upon the steps of the meeting house, resting, and eating his lunch. His companion "Jocko" was eagerly watching for his portion. Numerous small boys gathered round to witness his activity. They contributed various delicacies in the form of peanut candy and cake done up in paper, taking their pay in seeing him unroll the package and pick out the sweets with many odd grimaces. Presently a mischievous lad rolled up a common caterpillar in quite a roll of paper, passed it to "Jocko," and awaited developments. Perhaps the most astonished monkey that ever was imposed upon, spring into the air, and set up a chattering which was unmistakable in its anger. It was only after long coaxing and much candy that the trick could be repeated, when the poor fellow's second fright and indignation was much enjoyed by both organ grinder and the boys, but not by poor "Jocko."

For the Maine Farmer.

HARMONY IN THE GRANGE. If the Patrons of a Grange choose discord rather than peace and harmony, they are childish in the extreme, and disaster will overtake them. A majority of Granges imagine that if they could be lectured to it would have the effect of stimulating them to new life and vigor. But they mistake. The usual style of lecturing is educative, but not being followed up is temporary in its result. A Lecturer goes before a Grange—thirty or more members present—and in his choicest language tells them all about the aims and purposes of the order, grows eloquent over the wrongs and abuses heaped upon agriculture by reckless corporations and millionaires, who, by corrupting legislators and judges, are enabled to absorb the larger part of the profits of farming, etc. Now what do you suppose the result would usually be? Why, the Patrons would look in upon them at next meeting, when left to themselves, he would almost wish he had kept away from them. Now we believe there is only one way and style of lecturing that we think is generally received here in Maine. If we have always found it to be so in our own experience. After the Grange is organized and the Digest, Declaration of Purposes and Manual placed in their hands they want to be told that they have the elements of life and death within themselves. If they take a certain course, which should be pointed out to them, they will live and grow and become useful. If they take the opposite course they will assuredly die. They must understand that their strength is in harmony; that all should cultivate heart-felt brotherly love, yea, and sisterly love, too. That a Grange is just what its members make it, whether good, bad or indifferent. D. O. BOWEN.

Wit, Humor, and Pleasantries.

St. Paul has a retail grocer who being so honest or so stingy, I don't know which, breaks a fig in half to get the correct weight.

Nevada boasts a young lady whose "toes are so supple that she can snap the great and third toes of either foot with as sharp and clear a report as the average man makes when he snaps his thumb and finger." This is another gratifying evidence of the growing cultivation of the boundless West.

"Of what two houses does Congress consist?" asked a teacher of a second grade class in the public schools.

No one answered and she prompted, "The Senate and"——Still no response. "The Senate and the House of"——

"The House of Correction!" shouted an urchin from the back seat.

"Robert," what did you say to the bad boy this morning when he taunted you for going to school?"

"Didn't say nothin'. I just went right on without saying a word back."

"That was right, my son, I am glad to see you had manliness enough not to notice him."

"Yes, but you ken bet if he hadn't bin bigger'n me I'd thumped blazes out'n him."

Emma goes to school, but dislikes it very much. A lady of the family questioned her on the subject: "Emma, what do you do in school? Do you learn to read?" Emma shakes her head. "Do you learn to write?" Another shake. "Then, what do you do?" "I wait for it to be out."

"Little Paul, five years old, has been poking at the ranges and burned a hole in his sleeve. His mother says: "You will surely catch afire, and there will be nothing left of you but a little pile of ashes. What will I say then?" At once Paul replies, "You will say, 'Kate shovel up those ashes!'"

FRIDAY. This has long been regarded as a day of ill omen, but it has been, to say the least, an *eventful* one in American history.

Friday, Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery.

Friday, ten weeks after, he discovered America.

Friday, Henry III. of England, gave John Cabot his commission, which led to the discovery of North America.

Friday, St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States, was founded.

Friday, the "Mayflower," with the Pilgrims, arrived at Plymouth; and on Friday they signed that augurt compact, the forerunner of the present Constitution.

Friday, George Washington was born.

Friday, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified.

Friday, the surrender of Saratoga was made.

Friday, Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown; and on Friday the motion was made in Congress that the United colonies were and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Americans surely ought not to be afraid of Friday.

In Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, son and one of the heirs or the late William H. Vanderbilt, the wealthier classes have an example destined to work much good. His individual wealth is computed at one hundred and seventeen millions of dollars. Before the death of his father he had ten millions. This young is of pious inclination. It was largely through his influence that some years since a hall was set apart in the Grand Central depot in New York city as a reading room and a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association for the benefit of employes of the New York Central Railroad. Cornelius Vanderbilt was then, as now, an officer of the Central. From the opening of that hall he has been an almost daily attendant on the religious services held within it. And now that he has become the possessor of such immense wealth he continues his attendance just as formerly.

A SMALL BOY'S FIRST QUESTION TO HIS FATHER IN THE MORNING. Boy—Papa, Can't a monkey run a office?

Father—No dear, he would eat up all the candy.

Boy—Couldn't he run one like yours? He has got hands.

Father—No, he needs brains as well as hands to run a store.

Boy—Can't a monkey talk?

Father—No, he can't talk but he can chatter.

Boy—Can't he hear?

Father—Yes, he can hear.

Boy—Well, he could nod his head and that would answer.

Moral—Is *talk* all the necessary qualification to run a store?

Edgar M. Forrest, a reformed gambler and drunkard, is holding profitable revival meetings in Missouri. He says that he was converted about six years ago while running a faro game in Parsons, Kan. One night while dealing, being there was a hundred dollars ahead in the game, he says that he felt as though a hand was laid on his shoulder, saying, "Stop!" So impressed was he with the thought that it was the hand of God, that he threw all his winnings upon the table and exclaimed, "Right here I quit." He went to work the next day exhorting the drunkard and the gambler to follow his example. He held meetings in Parsons watha, Kan., and over 500 took the pledge.

The principal market for green tea is the United States. Having fallen rather into disrepute in the world, it is now established itself in the new world, where it is largely consumed and known as "tea" simply, in contradistinction to "English breakfast tea," "China tea," or "Oolong," by which names the black teas are designated. The reason for its popularity is no doubt in a great measure owing to the intercourse with Japan, where green tea alone is manufactured, and which every year sends enormous cargoes across the Pacific.

Young Folks' Column.

Dear Little Friends: I have guessed many riddles, but will not take them pace to write them here. I would like to know if any of the young readers can tell me who this prophet is, and what he foretells: He is not Noah, nor Noah's son, nor a Levite, nor John the Baptist, nor the wandering Jew, for he was with Noah in the ark. The Scriptures speak of him several times, particularly in St. John, St. Mark and St. Luke; so he cannot be an imposter. He knows no parents, he never was clasped in a mother's arms. His beard is such as no man ever wore. He goes barefooted and bareleggedl; wears no hat in summer nor winter. His coat is neither knit or spun, nor silk, linen, cotton, woolen, sheep or bear skin, yet it is a coat of many colors and fits close to his body. He is wonderfully temperate, never drinks anything stronger than cold water. He would rather eat his dinner in a barn than in a king's palace. He is very watchful; he sleeps not in bed, but sits in a singular kind of a chair with his clothes on. He was alive at the time of the crucifixion, and his voice was heard by many. He preached a short sermon, which convinced a man of his sin and caused him to weep bitterly. He never married, but he favorites whom he loves dearly, for when he has but one morsel of bread he divides it among them. Though he never rides he is somewhat equipped as horsemen are. He is an advocate of early rising, though he never puts to bed. His prophecies are so true that the moment you hear his voice you may know that he is approaching? F. MARION DUNBAR.

Vinalhaven.

Dear Mr. Editor: I have now been at Wissattaquoik three months and have not seen one lonesome day yet. We expect to stay here until the middle of April. We have quite a city, there are fourteen camps altogether, have great fun going to the camps visiting the cooks and getting gum. I have now two quarts. We had company come last night for a short visit. Have had no school to-day, and expect to go up to a lake three miles from here this afternoon, fishing. Last evening we had a snow-shoe party, went about two miles to one of the camps for a dance. The camp was full of gentlemen and ladies; the music was good and the dance a general success. Among the crowd that came were two girls the age of myself. We called at the camps early this morning, and it was quite interesting to see the cooks put up the men's dinners in meal bags, who worked long ways from the camps. Last night just before dark we went to meet the boat teams for sport. Reaching the house the driver would not let us off, but drove right past to the store house, where the clerk, being a great joker, rushed out with pencil and book in hand, ready to take an account of the freight. He looked kind of surprised when he saw a number of girls perched up on the load. I will now close by giving some conundrums: What word is it by omitting the first letter makes you sick? What word of five letters when by adding two letters will make it shorter? What is the difference between the months of October and November? MAUD TRACY.

Sherman.

Mr. Editor: We have had the *Maine Farmer* at our house a number of years. The answer to Fred E. Stilson's conundrum, What thing is it when the value is 13? is, time to have it fixed. The answer to A. W. T.'s bible question, Rejoice evermore, is found in Thessalonians, 5th chap. 16th verse. I will send a few questions: Where in the Old Testament does it tell about Samson's riddle? How many books in the bible have one chapter? I will now send the directions how to make a tobogan: Take a good, pine board, 12 inches wide, and as long as you want it, then find a barrel and get staves enough so they will be as wide as the board, and some day when your parents are washing, put your staves into the water and steam them till you can get as much bend as there is on a common sled, then dry them and nail them on to the board having the nail heads down, be sure to drive the heads in so they will not interfere with the slide, put a rope on and you will have a good sled to slide down hill. Very steep hills are the best for these. BODKINS.

Augusta.

Dear Editor: I am a little girl nine years old. I got the prize in Sunday school last summer; it was a Bible of verses. I got 906 verses in the bible. The words Rejoice evermore, are found in Thessalonians, 5th chap. 16th verse. I live on a farm with my brother; my father is dead, he died 7 years ago. I have one sister 15 years old, she and my mother live here too. We have three cows, one pair of oxen, nine sheep, two calves and one horse. I have got ten dollars in the bank for the New Testament is the first chapter of St. Luke.

Limerick. LURA A. FOGG.

Dear Friends: I thought I would write and tell you about my great-grandmother. She is 91 years of age. Her name is Mrs. Sarah Mansfield. She lives in West Newfield, Maine. Within the last four years she has made eighteen log cabin quilts; six of them were silk, and she has two more nearly finished. When she was 86 she cut and made my brother Henry his overcoat; made it by hand, and a great part of the time she used no glasses. She comes over to see us twice a year, and stops two or three weeks each time. Her nearest relatives are her grandchildren. I am 13 years of age and live on a farm.

Limerick. MAY L. BRADBURY.

Mr. Editor: I am a little girl six years old. I like the young folks' column. I went to school thirteen weeks this winter. My teacher's name is H. Everett Farnham. I liked him very much. I have one brother, eleven months old, his name is Alvah P. I have a bird, his name is Ned. I have a cat, his name is Cooney. I will send a riddle: As I went over New London bridge, I met a New London scholar, he took off his hat and drew off his gloves, I have told you the name of the scholar.

LUBERTHA H. WATSON.

North Belgrade.

Mr. Editor: I am a little girl eight years old. I have one sister whose name is Ida; she is twelve years old. I have no brother. The answer to Ernest L. Young's question: The lady had 4 geese. Mabel Johnnett's question: No. 2, is found in Job, 30th chap. 17th verse. FLORENCE E. LAMSON.

Jaco.

Mr. Editor: I am 10 years old. I have four brothers and four sisters. I have been to school fourteen weeks this winter. I think the answer to F. E. Stilson's riddle is time it was repaired. I will send a riddle: What is always behind time? L. C. I.

Wiscasset.

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Cleansed, Purified, and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

It affords me pleasure to give you this report of the cure of our little grandchild by your CUTICURA REMEDIES. When six months old his left hand began to swell and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of consumption (scrofula of course). He was then a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP freely, and when he had taken one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, his head was completely cured, and he was improved in every way. We were very much encouraged, and continued the use of the Remedies for a year and a half. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of them as they once just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now a boy, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child. The scars on his hands must always remain; his hands are strong; though we once feared he never would be able to use them. All that physicians did for him did him no good. All who saw the child before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES and see the child now consider it a wonderful cure. If the above facts are for any use to you, you are at liberty to use them.

MAGGIE DEFFORD.

May 9, 1885.

Sworn before me and subscribed in my presence, this being with him every day, became accustomed to the disease.

MRS. E. S. DRIGGS,
612 E. Clay St., Bloomington, Ill.

The child was really in a worse condition than he appeared to his grandmother, who, being with him

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50 cts.; CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, 25 cts.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

ITCH ING, Scaly, Pimply and Oily Skin beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

Catarrhal Dangers.

To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never-failing.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.00.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

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Relieved in one minute by that new, original, elegant, and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation, the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster**—everything requiring broad-casting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. Saves Seed by Sowing Perfectly Even. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. PRICE $200.00.

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MY DAUGHTER WAS VERY BAD OFF ON ACCOUNT OF A COLD AND PAIN ON HER LUNGS. DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL CURED HER IN 24 HOURS. ONE OF THE BOYS WAS CURED OF A SORE THROAT. THE MEDICINE HAS WORKED WONDERS IN OUR FAMILY.

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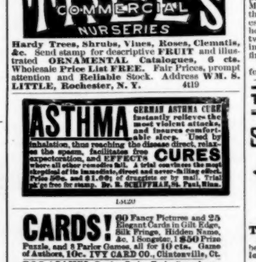

THE SPY OF THE REBELLION.
By the Great Detective, Col. of U.S. Secret Service,
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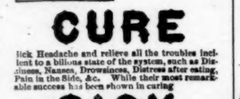

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